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STATISTICAL NOTES

ON THE

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA,

FROM THE

FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY,

(1835—1860).

First Series.—Part I.

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Registrar-General of Victoria.

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STATISTICAL NOTES

ON THE

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA.

Agricultural Statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1859.

In presenting the Agricultural Statistics in detail, for the year ending 31st March, 1859 (of which a General Summary was issued by me on the 31st May last, and published in the *Government Gazette*), I take the opportunity of making a few preliminary notes on the progress of Victoria in relation to the increase of its population, the settlement and cultivation of the land, and other matters indicative of the social and material growth of the colony from the date of its foundation in 1835 to the present time.

Existing numerical results of permanent value; but further broad points of comparison may prove of general utility.

2. The numerical results arrived at by successive enumerations of the people and other statistical inquiries, are of permanent utility; and, when Victoria shall have become a powerful nation, statesmen, statists, and journalists will appeal, as earnestly at least as they do now, to the valuable data which have resulted from the statistics already secured in this country. But while there always will be those, whose duty compels, or whose inclination leads, them to study for special purposes the heavy columns of figures grouped together in our population and other printed returns; the public generally having little leisure, and less taste, for minute statistical investigation, will invariably prefer and receive with welcome, authentic summaries of those points of comparison which prove sufficient to convey to them, in regard to the community in which they are interested, an accurate idea of the nature and true rate of its development. I therefore purpose to produce, with as few figures as possible, certain broad instructive facts likely to prove of general utility.

Deficiencies in certain official statistics a few years back; but these for the most part now supplied.

3. In the "*Statistical Register of Victoria*," published in 1853, the public was placed in possession of a large mass of information not previously accessible to it; but, as I then indicated, many important deficiencies still existed in various tables, owing to certain official records not being obtainable in Melbourne. Statistical Reports had been, of course, regularly transmitted by the Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip to the Governor at Sydney,

but no copies of them could be found here. As I was entrusted, however, in the month of May last year (1858) with a mission from the Victorian Government to that of New South Wales, for the purpose of discovering all legal and other records in any way relating to Victoria, and as I was, through the courtesy of the Sydney authorities, successful, not only in securing a large mass of law documents, affecting private property in this country, but also in bringing over a great quantity of the hitherto missing and unpublished official statistics, I shall have the advantage of being able to make frequent use of the latter both in the present and succeeding reports.

Population.

Population.

Population of Victoria from foundation of the Colony (1835).

4. The two colonies from which this country was first peopled had been founded upwards of a generation, when, as is very generally known, in 1835,* their inhabitants learned, with a joyous surprise, of the beauty and fertility of a new territory opened up to them for settlement and commerce, in the District of Port Phillip. The younger of these, Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania,† was founded in 1803, and contained in 1836 forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five inhabitants (43,895). On the 31st March, 1857, its population had increased to eighty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-two (81,492).

Population of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria, in 1836 and 1857.

In like manner, New South Wales, older than Van Diemen's Land by fifteen years (being founded in 1788), was found to possess in the year 1836 seventy-seven thousand and ninety-six (77,096) inhabitants, and on the 31st March, 1857, not less than two hundred and ninety-five thousand (295,000). But Victoria, during the same interval of less than one and twenty years (1836–1857), had distanced them both. The number of two hundred and twenty-four souls existing in this country in November 1836 had, by the 31st March, 1857, multiplied more than eighteen hundred fold—there being enumerated at that date four hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (410,766) persons; or one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (115,766) more than the number estimated to be living on the

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* Although the Henty family had made a private settlement at the extreme west of the Colony (Portland) the year before; yet the awakening of the public mind to the advantages of the Port Phillip District as a new country appears to have been mainly due to the adventurous zeal of Batman and Fawkner in 1835 and of Major Mitchell in 1836.

† Van Diemen's Land had been to a slight extent colonised in 1803, but Governor Collins did not reach there till the 19th February, 1804, when he landed in Sullivan's Cove. The ship *Ocean*, in which he arrived, had, as it appears from the date of his last garrison order, sailed from Port Phillip on the 27th January preceding (or three weeks previous). The following is an official record of the imminent risk Victoria once ran of being made a convict settlement. Mr. Hall, in his Stat. Notes of Tasmania, from 1804 to 1823, published by authority in 1856, says—"In a garrison order, dated Port Phillip, 31st December, 1803, Colonel Collins, in ordering the loading of the ship *Ocean* to be continued by all hands on the Sunday, stated, 'That it has never been his wish to make the Sabbath any other than a day of devotion and rest, but circumstances compel him to employ it in labor. In this the whole are concerned, since the sooner we are enabled to leave this unpromising and unproductive country, the sooner shall we be able to reap the advantages and enjoy the comforts of a more fertile spot!'" And so the Governor and his convicts shook the dust from their feet, and with happy haste sped away from our shores.

same day in New South Wales ; and three hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four (329,274) in excess, at the same date, of the number of people resident in Tasmania.*

THE EIGHT CENSUSES OF VICTORIA, FROM 1836 TO 1857.

5. According to MS. notes, made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria) the first enumeration of the people of this country was made within a year after the arrival of Batman, (29th May, 1835,) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new colony, and he then found, (25th May, 1836,) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or in all one hundred and seventy-seven residents of European origin. This then was the first official census of Port Phillip. The second was made on the 8th November of the same year, 1836, by order of Captain Lonsdale, who, on the 29th of the previous September, arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, Captain Hobson, which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed Police Magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th of the next month (October) the *Stirlingshire*, brig, arrived with the remainder of the government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only (44 males and 3 females), making on the 8th November, 1836, one hundred and eighty-six (186) males and thirty-eight (38) females. Total 224. The third census was taken nearly two years after (12th September, 1838), when it was ascertained the inhabitants had increased to three thousand and eighty (3080) males and four hundred and thirty-one (431) females. Total, 3511.† The fourth census was taken on the 2nd March, 1841. Population, eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four (8274) males, and three thousand four hundred and sixty-four (3464) females. Total, 11,738. The fifth was on the 2nd March, 1846. Population, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty-four (20,184) males and twelve thousand six hundred and ninety-five (12,695) females. Total, 32,879. And the sixth was taken on the 2nd March, 1851.

First Census, 25th May, 1836.

Second Census, 8th Nov., 1836.

Third Census, 12th Sept., 1838.

Fourth Census, 2nd March, 1841.

Fifth Census, 2nd March, 1846.

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* The population of New South Wales is estimated to have increased from 197,168 at the end of 1851 to 342,062 at the end of 1858. During the same period Tasmania increased her inhabitants from 69,497 to 84,420 : and South Australia (founded in 1836) is stated to have increased her population, from 63,700 on 1st January, 1851, to 118,340 on 1st January, 1859.

† These particulars, I have already stated, are taken from the MS. notes of Captain Lonsdale, given to me by him, when Colonial Secretary, in 1853, and to these I shall often have occasion to refer ; and here, it may perhaps be as well to remark, that every statement given in this report is based on authentic official documents actually placed under my care, or to which I have had access.

Sixth Census, 2nd March, 1851.

Population, forty-six thousand two hundred and two (46,202) males, and thirty-one thousand one hundred and forty-three (31,143) females. Total, 77,345.

Discovery of Gold, 1851.

A few months subsequent to this latter date the Victorian gold fields were discovered (1851), and from the wonderful after-increase in the number of the inhabitants by immigration, it was subsequently resolved (without waiting for the next quinquennial census period) to enumerate the people on the 26th April, 1854, when there were found to be one hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (155,876) males, and eighty thousand and nine hundred (80,900) females: Total (with 22 unspecified as to sex), 236,798.

Seventh Census, 26th April, 1854.

Eighth Census, 29th March, 1857.

The eighth and last census to the present date was taken on the 29th March, 1857, when the population was ascertained to have amounted to two hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-four (264,334) males, and one hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-two (146,432) females, or in all 410,766. The following Table exhibits at a glance the results obtained by each of the eight censuses, and its last column shows the proportion of females to males existing at each date:—

Summary of Censuses from 1836 to 1857 Table I.

TABLE I.—POPULATION OF VICTORIA (formerly the District of Port Phillip) at the date of each Census, from 1836 to 1857, both inclusive.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1 ... 25th May, 1836 ...	142	35	177	24·6
2 ... 8th November, 1836 ...	186	38	224	20·4
3 ... 12th September, 1838 ...	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
4 ... 2nd March, 1841 ...	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
5 ... 2nd „ 1846 ...	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
6 ... 2nd „ 1851 ...	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
7 ... 26th April, 1854 ...	155,876	80,900	236,776*a*	51·9
8 ... 29th March, 1857 ...	264,334	146,432	410,766	55·4

a 22, unspecified as to sex, omitted.

Population at the end of 1857 and 1858.

6. The estimated population on the 31st December, 1857, was 297,547 males, and 165,588 females: Total 463,135. The population on the 31st December, 1858, was estimated at 323,576 males, and 180,943 females: Total, 504,519.*

* While the proof sheets of this Report were passing through the press the population of Victoria, at the end of 1859, was approximated to as follows:—

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
31st December, 1859	335,708	194,554	530,262	57·9

In New South Wales the Census of 1856 showed 147,091 Males and 119,098 Females, or a proportion of 80·9 Females to every 100 Males in a total population of 266,189 souls.

Simultaneous Census suggested for the United Kingdom and all Australia, in 1861.

7. It is highly desirable for general statistical purposes, that the next census of Victoria should be taken in 1861, on whatever day the population of Great Britain may be enumerated. It is still further desirable that the inhabitants of the whole Australian group of colonies should be polled on that day too, so that the number of souls in the mother country, and at her antipodes, may be ascertained in the same twenty-four hours. Much correspondence has already taken place on this point with the various local Governments; and there is reason to believe, that all the Australian Colonies will at an early date initiate a system of united statistical action in regard to population; and that ere long that action will be extended to every branch of statistical science, not only in respect to Unity of Time, but also to Uniformity of Classification, and the Tabulation of every species of Fact which can be rendered truly indicative of the comparative sociological condition of our own as well as other civilized states.

Immigration and Emigration.

Immigration.

Proportion per cent. contributed by England, Ireland, and Scotland, up to 1857.

8. The great mass of the population of Victoria consists, as may be supposed, of persons born in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1857 it was found that England had directly contributed thirty-six per cent. of the total population of the Colony; Ireland, sixteen per cent.; Scotland, thirteen per cent.; and Victoria and the rest of the Australian Colonies, about twenty per cent. To the United Kingdom, therefore, we are indebted for our indefatigable and energetic adult population, while the native-born are but the youthful hope of the race from which they have sprung.

Disproportion of the Sexes.

9. The great disproportion in the relative numbers of the sexes at the different census-periods will have been already observed (Table I.); and the following (Table II.) indicates how far the Colonists have, from time to time, endeavored to equalize the numbers of males and females so as to increase the marriage-power of our prosperous population:—

Assisted Immigrants. Table II.

Table II.—Assisted Immigrants from 1838 to 1859, both inclusive.

Year ending—	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1st December, 1838	200	97	297	48·5
„ 1839	313	288	601	92·0
„ 1840	736	802	1,538	109·0
„ 1841	4,008	3,992	8,000	99·6
„ 1842	932	855	1,787	91·7
„ 1843	8	5	13	62·5
„ 1844	764	666	1,430	87·2
„ 1845	177	..	177	..
„ 1846	342	..	342	..
„ 1847	537	..	537	..
„ 1848	2,210	1,783	3,993	80·7
„ 1849	3,823	3,846	7,669	100·6
„ 1850	852	1,396	2,248	163·8
„ 1851	1,382	1,169	2,551	84·6
„ 1852	7,762	7,715	15,477	99·4
„ 1853	5,236	9,342	14,578	178·4
„ 1854	5,456	10,862	16,318	199·1
„ 1855	3,149	6,096	9,245	193·6
„ 1856	1,763	2,916	4,679	165·4
„ 1857	5,429	8,940	14,369	164·7
„ 1858	2,320	3,539	5,859	152·5
„ 1859	552	2,599	3,151	470·8
Totals	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

Fluctuations in Assisted Immigration.

10. Of all those who arrived by Government aid up to the end of 1852 the males were slightly, and almost constantly, in excess. From 1838 to the end of 1840 the arrivals were few. In 1841 a great effort was made by the introduction of eight thousand souls, the sexes being nearly equal. In 1842 there arrived as Assisted Immigrants less than a fourth of the number of the preceding year, and a period of commercial depression followed, which has never since been witnessed in this country. In 1843 there were introduced so few as eight males and five females—total thirteen souls. In the four succeeding years (1844–1847, both inclusive,) the efforts made were somewhat less feeble; but not till 1848 were the assisted again drawn to our shores in considerable numbers, and even then up to the end of 1852 there were very considerable fluctuations in the numbers. From that date it has been the invariable practice to encourage an excess of female immigrants; and the effect of this proceeding will be found exemplified in the following summary :—

Summary of Assisted Immigrants. Table III.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY of ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS 1838—1859, both inclusive.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1838—1840, both inclusive	1,249	1,187	2,436	95·0
1841—1845 „	5,889	5,518	11,407	93·7
1846—1850 „	7,764	7,025	14,789	90·5
1851—1853 „	14,380	18,226	32,606	126·7
1854—1856 „	10,368	19,874	30,242	191·7
1857—1859 „	8,301	15,078	23,379	181·6
Totals	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

11. Thus in the twenty-two years embraced in the period 1838–1859, both inclusive, there were introduced at the partial expense of the State forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-one (47,951) males, and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and eight (66,908) females, or in all one hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (114,859) souls.

Important extent of Unassisted Immigration.

12. While, however, so large an influx of the wage-classes of the United Kingdom has taken place from year to year, there has at the same time been a concurrent and still more powerful stream of unassisted middle-class immigrants, whose superior education and pecuniary resources have enabled them to co-operate with their, in these respects, less favored fellow-immigrants, so as to raise VICTORIA to the proud position among civilized states which she now enjoys.

Summary of Assisted and Unassisted Immigration, and balance of Immigration in excess of Emigration from 1838 to 1859.

13. The following Tables (IV.—VI.) show as nearly as can be ascertained (1) the rate of Unassisted Immigration, and (2) the Total Immigration and Emigration, with the balance in excess of Immigration, from the foundation of the colony to the end of 1859. It may be premised that the figures given are often considerably under, rather than over the mark; first, from the

fact that prior to the separation (in 1851) the Immigration records did not contain any notice of persons arriving from and departing to Sydney and other ports of New South Wales; and, secondly, that since 1851, the year of the gold discovery, large numbers of people have, from time to time, journeyed from New South Wales and South Australia overland, and remained unrecorded until their presence was made manifest by special enumeration of the inhabitants at the census periods of 1854 and 1857.

TABLE IV.—UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS. 1836—1859.

UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS. TABLE IV.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1836 to 1838	3,580	411	3,991	11·5
1839	1,949	671	2,620	34·4
1840	1,962	580	2,542	29·6
1841	1,300	700	2,000	53·8
1842	1,652	697	2,349	42·2
1843	917	334	1,251	36·4
1844	1,066	152	1,218	14·3
1845	3,140	1,018	4,158	32·4
1846	2,456	878	3,334	35·7
1847	3,356	675	4,031	20·1
1848	2,832	1,410	4,242	49·8
1849	4,680	2,269	6,949	48·5
1850	5,627	2,885	8,512	51·3
1851	10,274	2,608	12,882	25·4
1852	67,110	12,077	79,187	18·0
1853	60,789	16,945	77,734	27·9
1854	51,913	15,179	67,092	29 2
1855	44,740	12,586	57,326	28·1
1856	26,572	10,343	36,915	38·9
1857	46,522	13,364	59,886	28·7
1858	40,686	9,623	50,309	23·7
1859	19,257	8,175	27,432	42·5
Totals	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

TABLE V.—SUMMARY of UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS from 1836—1859, both inclusive.

SUMMARY OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS, TABLE V.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1836—1840, both inclusive ...	7,491	1,662	9,153	22·2
1841—1845, „ ...	8,075	2,901	10,976	35·9
1846—1850, „ ...	18,951	8,117	27,068	42·8
1851—1853, „ ...	138,173	31,630	169,803	22·9
1854—1856, „ ...	123,225	38,108	161,333	30·9
1857—1859, „ ...	106,465	31,162	137,627	29·2
Totals	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

14. By comparing Table III. with Table V. it will be seen that in the case of Assisted Immigrants the number of females arriving in proportion to the male arrivals ranged prior to 1851 from 90·5 to 95 females to every 100 males; and subsequent to that date from 126·7 to 191·7 females to every 100 males. On the other hand, with respect to Unassisted Immigrants, prior to

Proportion of Female to Male Immigrants, both Assisted and Unassisted. 1836—1859.

1851 the proportion of female to male arrivals ranged from 22·2 to 42·8 females only to every 100 males, and since 1851 from 22·9 to 30·9 females to every 100 males. According to the estimate of the present population of the colony there are about 58 females to every 100 males, and if the Chinese (reckoned at 43,385) were deducted from the return of the number of males, there would result 292,173 males and 194,375 females, or a proportion of 66·5 females to every 100 males. This brings the condition of the inhabitants, in regard to the relative proportion of the sexes to a state similar to that which existed just prior to the year 1851.—(*Vide* Table I.)

Total Immigration and Emigration 1842—1859. Table VI.

Table VI.—Victoria. Total Immigration and Emigration, from 2nd March, 1841, to 31st December, 1859.*

Year ending 31st Dec.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Excess of Immigration over Emigration.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1842	2,584	1,552	4,136	1,337	627	1,964	2,172
1843	925	339	1,264	1,395	605	2,000	†decrease
1844	1,830	818	2,648	1,042	381	1,423	1,225
1845	3,317	1,018	4,335	1,095	424	1,519	2,816
1846	2,798	878	3,676	1,319	456	1,775	1,901
1847	3,893	675	4,568	1,180	360	1,540	3,028
1848	5,042	3,193	8,235	1,264	405	1,669	6,566
1849	8,503	6,115	14,618	1,364	628	1,992	12,626
1850	6,479	4,281	10,760	2,300	1,004	3,304	7,456
1851	11,656	3,777	15,433	2,854	852	3,706	11,727
1852	74,872	19,792	94,664	28,620	2,418	31,038	63,626
1853	66,025	26,287	92,312	36,532	5,911	42,443	49,869
1854	57,369	26,041	83,410	28,669	6,306	34,975	48,435
1855	47,889	18,682	66,571	20,585	5,810	26,395	40,176
1856	28,335	13,259	41,594	17,362	3,825	21,187	20,407
1857	51,951	22,304	74,255	16,752	3,719	20,471	53,784
1858	43,006	13,162	56,168	21,691	4,191	25,882	30,286
1859‡	19,809	10,774	30,583	15,152	4,266	19,418	11,165
Totals ...	436,283	172,947	609,230	200,513	42,188	242,701	366,529

* The population as shown by the Census of the 2nd March, 1841, was (*see* Table I.) Males, 8,274, and Females, 3,464; Total of both sexes, 11,738.

† During the year 1843, the Emigration was thus apparently 736 in excess of the Immigration. A similar circumstance has not again occurred.

‡ In the numbers for 1859 the Chinese arriving overland from Sydney are not included, but it is believed that this omission does not materially affect the result given.

Squatting.

Occupation of the Land by Squatters.

Influx of squatters with flocks and herds from Tasmania and New South Wales.

15. The first great development of colonial enterprise in the district of Port Phillip was naturally the Pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered soil lay at the feet of the adventurous new-comers, and the readiest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs, and the depasturing of sheep and cattle thereon. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania, and eventually from New South Wales, poured over the land accordingly, in a continuous stream, from the very first year of discovery. According to Captain Lonsdale's MS. notes, there were imported within twelve months of

Batman's arrival, fifty-seven horses, one hundred head of cattle, and twenty-six thousand sheep; on the 8th November of that same year (1836), there were enumerated seventy-five horses, one hundred and fifty-five cattle, and forty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two sheep; on the 12th September, 1838, there were five hundred and twenty-four horses, thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy-two cattle, and three hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and forty-six sheep; and on the 1st January, 1841, there were no less than two thousand three hundred and seventy-two horses, fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven cattle, and seven hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-three sheep, as the result of five years' enterprise in the way of live stock importation and breeding. These numbers and the enumeration of after years will be found in the following table :—

Amount of live stock in 1836, 1838, and 1841.

TABLE VII.—LIVE STOCK ENUMERATED, from 1836—1859, both inclusive.

SUMMARY OF LIVE STOCK, 1836—1859. TABLE VII.

Date.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
25th May, 1836	26,000	100	57
8th November, 1836	41,332	155	75
12th September, 1838	310,946	13,272	524
1st January, 1841	782,283	50,837	2,372
„ 1842*	...	...	...
„ 1843	1,404,333	100,792	4,065
„ 1844	1,602,798	167,156	6,278
„ 1845	1,860,912	187,873	7,076
„ 1846	1,792,527	231,602	9,289
„ 1847	2,996,992	290,439	11,400
„ 1848	4,164,203	322,824	13,292
„ 1849	5,130,277	386,688	16,495
„ 1850	5,318,046	346,562	16,733
„ 1851†	6,032,783	378,806	21,219
„ 1852	6,589,923	390,923	22,086
31st December, 1852	6,551,506	431,380	34,021
„ 1853	5,594,220	410,139	15,166
„ 1854	5,332,007	481,640	27,038
1st January, 1856	4,577,872	534,113	33,430
31st March, 1857	4,641,548	646,613	47,832
„ 1858	4,766,022	614,537	55,683
„ 1859	5,578,413	699,330	68,323

* No reliable figures have up to the present time been found, of the Live Stock existing in the Colony on the 1st January, 1842.

NOTE.—In the above Table the Sheep given represent very nearly the entire number in the Colony for each year. With respect to Cattle and Horses, however, those kept in stables and stalls in towns and on the gold fields, as well as those employed by carters on the roads, are not included.

† The returns of Live Stock in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, respectively, were as follow :—

New South Wales, 31st December,	1851 ..	7,396,895	Sheep ..	1,375,257	Horned Cattle ..	116,397	Horses
	1858 ..	7,581,762	„ ..	2,110,604	„ ..	200,713	„
South Australia, 1st January,	1851 ..	984,199‡	„ (assessed)	60,034	„ (assessed) ..	2,061	„ (assessed)
	1859 ..	3,108,501	„ ..	375,507	„ ..	34,629	„
Tasmania, 31st December,	1851 ..	2,213,367	„ ..	79,953	„ ..	18,271	„
	1858 ..	1,504,393	„ ..	79,460	„ ..	21,563	„

‡ In 1851 the assessment was, in South Australia, on Horses and Cattle above the age of six months, and that upon Sheep included weaned Lambs.

16. Commensurate with the increase of Live Stock has been the produce of our Wool staple, while the exportation of Hides and Skins and Tallow has been subject to considerable annual fluctuations. Lard was exported in 1853 to the extent in value of £4721 (quantity not given). In 1854 there were exported 51,072 lbs., the assigned value amounting to £1040. After that period no entry appears in the Customs returns under this head, and prior to 1853 the quantity exported appears to have been insignificant.

Exports of Wool, Hides, Tallow, and Lard, 1857—1859.

Export of Wool, Tallow, Hides, and Skins, from 1837 to 1859.

Table VIII.

Table VIII.—Quantity and Value of Wool and Tallow, and Value of Hides and Skins, Exported from 1837 to 1859, inclusive.

Year.	Wool.		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1837	175,081	11,639	2,240	28	22
1838	320,383	21,631	18,114	489	117
1839	615,603	45,226	18,552	396	249
1840	941,815	67,902	48,048	953	251
1841	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786	561
1842	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975	801
1843	3,826,602	201,383	117,258	1,700	743
1844	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907	989
1845	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267	1,913
1846	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049	2,256
1847	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,802	3,267
1848	10,524,663	556,521	3,013,808	37,968	2,066
1849	14,567,005	574,594	7,800,716	100,261	2,184
1850	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863	5,196
1851	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203	7,414
1852	20,047,453	1,062,787	4,469,248	60,261	13,306
1853	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,252	11,811
1854	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750	29,465
1855	22,584,234	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117	41,871
1856	21,968,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980	72,103
1857	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,363	191,828
1858	21,515,958	1,678,290	2,275,056	43,987	106,527
1859	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354	172,446
Totals, from 1837 to 1859 (both inclusive) ...	266,530,377	16,780,638	51,778,872	722,711	667,386

Note.—The hides and skins generally exported are of cattle. Owing to the indefinite mode of entry at the Customs, it is not practicable to distinguish the quantities of the various skins exported; the assigned values only, therefore, have been grouped together, both for hides and skins.

The Exports of Wool from New South Wales were, in 1851 and 1858, as follow:—

	lbs.	Value.
1851	15,268,473 ..	£828,302
1858	13,553,835 ..	£1,126,486

The Registrar-General of New South Wales thinks that his figures for 1858, respecting wool, are lower than they otherwise would be, owing to the "diversion of large quantities by way of the Rivers Darling and Murray to Adelaide, to the increased shipments *viâ* Melbourne, and perhaps in some degree to a deficiency in the clip. –*See* Report of Registrar-General of New South Wales, 29th August, 1859.

The Exports of Wool from South Australia were as follow:—

	lbs.	Value.		lbs.	Value.
1850 ..	2,841,131 ..	£113,259 12 6	1856 ..	8,236,221 ..	£412,163 0 0
1854 ..	3,463,760 ..	182,419 0 0	1857 ..	9,656,475 ..	504,520 0 0
1855 ..	5,590,171 ..	283,479 0 0	1858 ..	7,775,225 ..	420,833 0 0

The Exports of Wool from Tasmania are given in the returns for 1858 at 4,755,318 lbs., the value of which was declared at £397,533; in 1849, 17,581 bales were entered, at the value of £202,334.

17. As year after year the astonishing increase of live stock proceeded (Table VII.), the squatters continued to spread over wider and wider areas of country, with their flocks and their herds. On the 30th June, 1846, the depasturing licenses issued by the Crown were :—In the Western Port district, 310; in the Murray district, 145; in the Portland Bay district, 379; and in the Gipps Land district, 63 ; making in all 897 licenses for as many runs. Five years after (1851), this number was exceeded by 41 only (938). In 1859 the number increased to 1051. In the year 1856 the estimated area of the squatting runs amounted in all to thirty-one millions four hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixteen (31,467,816) acres ; or considerably more than half the area of the whole of Victoria (55,571,840 acres), and more than equalling four-fifths of the area of England, the highest computed extent of which is thirty-eight millions of acres. The area of England in square miles is estimated at 50,922, that of Scotland at 31,324 square miles,

The No. of depasturing licenses issued in 1846, 1851, and 1859.

Total area of the squatting runs in the colony equal to four-fifths of the area of England.

Victoria nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales, united.

and that of Wales at 7398 square miles, or in all 89,644 square miles. The area of Victoria is computed at 86,831 square miles ; and the Colony is therefore nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united.

18. The following Table will show the approximate area of each of the pastoral districts into which Victoria is divided :—

Approximate Area of the Squatters' Runs, and No. of Licenses issued from 1851—1859. Table IX.

TABLE IX.—VICTORIA.—SQUATTERS' RUNS: their APPROXIMATE AREA in Acres, as ascertained in 1856 ; and the NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED from 1851—1859.

Districts.	Approximate Area of Runs, 1856.	Licenses issued, 1851.	Licenses issued, 1852.	Licenses issued, 1853.	Licenses issued, 1854.	Licenses issued, 1855.	Licenses issued, 1856.	Licenses issued, 1857.	Licenses issued, 1858.	Licenses issued, 1859.
Wimmera ...	9,358,849	938	924	964	993	1,025	1,026	1,035	162	166
Murray	6,132,726								174	179
Gipps Land ...	1,845,232								89	92
Western Port ...	6,909,723								246	244
Portland Bay ...	7,103,306								351	355
Grant and Bourke	117,980								15	15
Totals ...	31,467,816								1,037	1,051

NOTE.—In this return the Settled Districts are not included.

19. It is not at present practicable to determine to what extent the Squatters have been purchasers, and how far they are at present holders, of lands sold by public auction ; but the extent to which they have availed themselves of their privilege of pre-emptive right will be seen from the following Table :—

Purchase of Land by Squatters under Pre-emptive Right. Table X.

TABLE X.—VICTORIA.—LAND SOLD to SQUATTERS under PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT, AMOUNT REALIZED, and AVERAGE PRICE PRR ACRE, up to 31st December, 1859.*

County.	Extent.			Amount.			Average Price per Acre.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anglesey	7,680	0	0	7,944	7	7	1	0	8
Bourke	7,360	0	0	8,816	0	0	1	4	0
Dalhousie	7,316	3	22	7,874	16	6	1	1	8
Dundas	10,160	0	0	10,555	8	0	1	0	9
Evelyn	3,560	0	0	3,560	0	0	1	0	0
Follett	2,240	0	0	2,240	0	0	1	0	0
Grant	17,363	0	32	18,327	16	0	1	1	1
Grenville	16,209	2	0	16,296	0	0	1	0	1
Hampden	16,800	0	0	16,912	0	0	1	0	2
Heytesbury	1,920	0	0	1,920	0	0	1	0	0
Mornington	14,156	0	0	14,431	5	6	1	0	4
Normanby	21,018	1	20	22,096	17	3	1	1	0
Polwarth	6,539	3	6	7,454	3	7	1	2	9
Ripon	13,760	0	0	14,011	5	4	1	0	4
Talbot	12,800	0	0	14,064	0	0	1	2	0
Villiers	20,320	0	0	20,505	9	0	1	0	2
Unnamed	98,520	2	10	99,783	3	10	1	0	3
Totals	277,724	1	10	286,792	12	7	1	0	8

* Little or no land appears to have been alienated under pre-emptive right prior to 1853.

PURCHASE AND OCCUPATION OF THE LAND BY ALL CLASSES.

Purchase and Occupation of the Land.

20. During the quinquennial period ending the 2nd March (or census-day), 1841, the district of Port Phillip had been divided into the counties of Bourke, Grant, and Normanby, and the rest of the located portions of the colony into the Pastoral or Commissioners' districts of Western Port and

Division into Counties and Districts prior to 1841.

Portland Bay. Melbourne,* Geelong,† and Williamstown had been approved of officially as towns.

First sale of Land in Port Phillip, 1st June, 1837.

21. The first Port Phillip land sale took place on the 1st June, 1837, when one hundred Melbourne town lots were sold, and seven allotments in Williamstown. On the second of November a second sale was held of land in Melbourne.‡ On the 12th September of the following year Port Phillip lands were put up to auction at Sydney; the sales having been withdrawn from the district. On the 17th January, 1839, the minimum price of Crown lands was raised from five shillings to twelve shillings per acre. On the 1st August in that year the sale of public land was resumed in Melbourne. On the 1st July, 1840, the Port Phillip district, as regarded the occupation of Crown lands by settlers, was subdivided, and two commissioners were appointed, with establishments of border police. On the 15th of October following, the first sale of Portland Bay Crown land took place; and on the 31st December, 1840, there had been alienated by purchase upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand acres over the whole colony, as follows :—

Sydney appointed a place of auction in 1838.

Land sales resumed in Melbourne, 1839.

Crown Lands Sold, 1837—1840.
Table XI.

Table XI.—Victoria.—Crown Lands Sold 1837—1840, both inclusive.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, Sold from 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1840.

Counties.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	..			..			..			..		
Bourke	231	1	36	17,329	0	0	100,801	0	0	118,361	1	36
Dalhousie	..			..			..			..		
Dundas	..			..			..			..		
Evelyn	..			..			3,575	0	0	3,575	0	0
Follett	..			..			..			..		
Grant	50	2	0	877	3	22	37,345	0	0	38,273	1	22
Grenville	..			..			..			..		
Hampden	..			..			..			..		
Heytesbury	..			..			..			..		
Mornington	..			..			..			..		
Normanby	63	0	0	215	0	30	..			278	0	30
Polwarth	..			..			..			..		
Ripon	..			..			..			..		
Talbot	..			..			..			..		
Villiers	..			..			..			..		
Unnamed	18	0	0	71	1	8	..			89	1	8
Totals	362	3	36	18,493	1	20	141,721	0	0	160,577	1	16

* Melbourne was established in 1835; Mr. Batman having arrived on the 29th May of that year, on the part of several stock proprietors of Van Diemen's Land, with the view of ascertaining the capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing country: and Mr. Fawkner followed three months after (29th August), and settled on the spot which was subsequently fixed as the site of Melbourne. Captain Lonsdale, in his MS. Notes, says that he himself, "on the 6th October, 1836, having examined different parts of Port Phillip, with the view of fixing upon a site for the future town, returned and adhered to the spot already chosen by the settlers on the right bank of the river Yarra."

† Geelong retained its native name; but the Metropolis and Williamstown received their present appellations in this wise :—"2nd March, 1837, H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* anchored in Hobson's Bay, having on board His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke and suite." "On the 4th His Excellency landed, and encamped on the site of the future town." "On the 8th His Excellency, having approved of the position selected for the principal town, directed Mr. Hoddle, the Surveyor-General, to prepare a plan, which was submitted to and confirmed by him this day, and named by him Melbourne." "On the 9th His Excellency left Melbourne to visit different parts of the country." "On the 21st His Excellency returned to town, having been to Geelong and Mount Macedon." "On the 23rd the officers of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* completed the survey of the port." "On the 27th the Governor approved of a plan for a town on the point to the westward of Hobson's Bay, which he called Williamstown." "On 29th March His Excellency left Melbourne, and embarked on board H.M.S *Rattlesnake* to return to Sydney."—*Captain Lonsdale's MS. Notes.*

‡ *See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," pp. 366—368. Ferres, Melbourne.

22. The sums realized for the above lots of town, suburban, and country lands in each county, with the average price per acre, will be found in the following :—

Crown Lands sold. Amounts realized 1837—1840. Table XII.

Table XII.—Return showing the Amount realized, and Average Price per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1837 to 1840.

Counties.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bourke	79,352 6 0	342 16 4	79,775 6 0	4 12 0	87,981 4 0	0 17 5	247,108 16 0	2 1 7
Evelyn	..	..	..	..	5,000 2 6	1 8 0	5,000 2 6	1 8 0
Grant	12,753 0 0	252 10 7	6,727 10 6	7 13 1	40,412 2 6	1 1 7	59,892 13 0	1 11 3
Normanby ..	12,704 10 0	201 13 2	2,489 7 3	11 11 4	..	..	15,193 17 3	54 12 3
Unnamed ..	213 13 4	11 17 5	88 8 8	1 4 10	..	..	302 2 0	3 7 10
Totals .. £	105,023 9 4	£289 6 10	£89,080 12 5	£4 16 4	£133,393 9 0	£0 18 10	£327,497 10 9	£2 0 10

Spread of the Population. 1841.

23. It will be interesting to observe, in connection with the purchase of land, how far the population had spread over the district up to the beginning of 1841. By the subjoined Table (XIII.) it will be found that 8510 out of 11,738 inhabitants, or nearly three-fourths of the total inhabitants of the Port Phillip District, had settled in the Counties of Bourke and Grant; and upwards of half of these (4933), were resident in the towns of Melbourne and Geelong alone. Nearly the whole of the land sold was situated in the same counties The amount purchased up to the end of 1840 being divided by the population polled two months later, would give 13·68 acres, to each individual :—

No. of Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec., 1840.

Distribution of the Population 2nd March, 1841. Table XIII.

Table XIII.—Distribution of the Population in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1841.

Places.	Persons.	Total.
County of Bourke (exclusive of Melbourne)	3,241	
„ Melbourne	4,479	
		7,720
County of Grant (exclusive of Geelong)...	336	
„ Geelong	454	
		790
County of Normanby	...	597
Commissioners' Districts { Western Port	...	1,371
Commissioners' Districts { Portland Bay	...	1,260
Total Population of Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1841	...	11,738

24. The pursuits chosen by the inhabitants of Port Phillip at this period, may be approximately determined by the Occupation Table of the Census of 1841,* whence the following has been computed :—

Occupations of the People, 2nd March, 1841. Table XIV.

Table XIV.—Occupations of the People in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1841.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Landed Proprietors, Merchants, Bankers, and Professional Men	475		
2. Shopkeepers and other Retail Dealers	267		
		742	6·32
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics and Artificers		1,019	8·68
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds and others in the care of Sheep ...	1,714		
2. Gardeners, Stockmen, and persons employed in Agriculture	1,487		
		3,201	27·27
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic Servants		1,071	9 12
V. Residue—			
Of all other persons		5,705	48·61
Total		11,738	100·00

25. Of the above residue of 5705 persons, 2339 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 3366 undescribed, who, for the most part, were probably wives and other females in their own homes. The pastoral and agricultural divisions have been grouped together, because it appears from a note made to the return at the time of publication (1841) that the division of shepherds from gardeners, stockmen, &c., could not, owing to some typographical error, be relied on as correct.

26. If we now take the occupations of the inhabitants of Melbourne and Geelong only, we shall obtain the following results :—

Town Districts.

Occupations of the People in Melbourne and Geelong, 2nd March, 1841. Table XV.

Table XV.—Town Districts.

Occupations of the People in the Town Districts of Port Phillip (viz., Melbourne and Geelong) on 2nd March, 1841.

Occupations.	Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes	391	7·93
II. Manufacturing Class	711	14·41
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes	286	5·80
IV. Personal Offices	501	10·15
V. Residue	3,044	61·71
Total	4,933	100 00

* *See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 215.

27. The residue here given comprises, doubtless, the 1257 children under fourteen years of age given in the Age Table of the Census,* and the remainder (1787) were probably females of no specific occupation.

23. After extracting the urban inhabitants the following is the result for the rest of the colony:—

Country Districts.

Occupations of the People, 2nd March, 1841.

Table XVI.

Table XVI.—Country Districts.

Occupations of the People in the Port Phillip District beyond the limits of Melbourne and Geelong on the 2nd March, 1841.

Occupations.	Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes	351	5·16
II. Manufacturing Class	308	4·53
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes	2,915	42·83
IV. Personal Offices	570	8·38
V. Residue	2,661	39·10
Total	6,805	100·00

28. Of the above residue, 1082 were children under fourteen, leaving 1579 unspecified, most of whom were probably females.

29. During the second quinquennial period (from 1841–1845, both inclusive), only fifty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres (54,575a. 3r. 4p.) were sold, or about one-third of the quantity disposed of in the first period; and upwards of fifty-three thousand acres consisted of country lands alone. After several changes in the mode of disposing of the public lands, they were at length sold, in October, 1842, at a minimum upset price of £1 per acre, which rate still remains.

Minimum upset price of Crown Lands, £1 per acre.

* *See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 193.

Crown Lands Sold, 1841—1845. Table XVII.

Table XVII.—Victoria.—Crown Lands Sold 1841–1845, both inclusive.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold from 1st January, 1841, to 31st December, 1845.

Counties.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	14	0	0	...			...			14	0	0
Bourke	5	2	23	1,049	1	6	20,871	3	12	21,926	3	1
Dalhousie	...			...			5,120	0	0	5,120	0	0
Dundas	...			...			...			...		
Evelyn	...			...			1,003	2	0	1,003	2	0
Follett	...			...			...			...		
Grant	8	2	20	165	0	13	10,583	2	10	10,757	1	3
Grenville	...			...			...			...		
Hampden	...			...			...			...		
Heytesbury	...			...			...			...		
Mornington	...			...			5,120	0	0	5,120	0	0
Normanby	6	2	0	...			207	3	0	214	1	0
Polwarth	...			...			...			...		
Ripon	...			...			...			...		
Talbot	...			...			...			...		
Villiers	...			...			...			...		
Unnamed	...			180	0	0	10,240	0	0	10,420	0	0
Totals	34	3	3	1,394	1	19	53,146	2	22	54,575	3	4

30. The prices realized are given in the following Table (XVIII.), and it will be observed that the Town Lots in Bourke and Grant realized (from 1841–1845) higher prices on the average than those obtained from 1837 to 1840.

Crown Lands Sold. Amounts realized, 1841—1845. Table XVIII.

Table XVIII.—Table showing the Amount Realized and Average Price per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1841 to 1845.

Counties.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey ..	214 0 0	15 5 9	..	..	..	..	214 0 0	15 5 10
Bourke ..	3,016 5 0	534 15 10	5,951 13 2	5 11 5	21,491 2 6	1 0 5	30,459 0 8	1 7 10
Dalhousie ..	..	..	..	..	5,120 0 0	1 0 0	5,120 0 0	1 0 0
Evelyn ..	..	..	..	..	1,003 10 0	1 0 0	1,003 10 0	1 0 0
Grant	2,995 0 0	347 4 11	1,021 3 2	6 3 10	10,669 11 3	1 0 2	14,685 14 5	1 7 4
Mornington ..	..	..	..	..	5,120 0 0	1 0 0	5,120 0 0	1 0 0
Normanby ..	725 0 0	111 10 10	..	..	207 15 0	1 0 0	932 15 0	4 7 1
Unnamed ..	..	..	180 0 0	1 0 0	10,240 0 0	1 0 0	10,420 0 0	1 0 0
Totals ..	£6,950 5 0	£199 17 11	£7,152 16 4	£5 3 0	£53,851 18 9	£1 0 5	£67,955 0 1	£1 4 11

Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec., 1845.

31. The amount of land purchased from 1837 to the end of 1845, being divided by the enumerated population of two months later (2nd March, 1846), gives 6·54 acres alienated on the average to each individual.

32. The population during the period (2nd March, 1841, to 2nd March, 1846), had nearly trebled, *i.e.* from 11,738 to 32,879 souls, and the County of Bourke (including the City of Melbourne) had more than doubled its inhabitants. Four small towns had sprung up within a radius of ten miles of the city, viz. :—Brighton with 509 inhabitants; Brunswick with 164; Richmond with 402; and Williamstown with 322 inhabitants. The extra urban population of the county was numbered at 4980. Grant had nearly quintupled its inhabitants, viz. :—790 to 3870 persons; and Normanby had more than trebled them, even if Belfast be deducted, which, apparently by mistake, was included in the census returns under the head of Normanby. In the Pastoral Districts also the population had largely increased, viz. :—from 2631 inhabitants in March, 1841, to 9411 in March, 1846.

Spread of the Population, 1846.

Belfast erroneously included in Census of 1846 under the head of Normanby.

TABLE XIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1846.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 2nd March, 1846.

TABLE XIX.

Places.	Persons.	Total.
COUNTY OF BOURKE.		
Melbourne	10,954	
Brighton	509	
Brunswick	164	
Richmond...	402	
Williamstown	322	
	12,351	
Bourke, exclusive of the above Towns	4,980	
TOTAL, County of Bourke ...	...	17,331
COUNTY OF GRANT.		
Ashby	150	
Geelong, North	982	
„ South	388	
Irishtown...	135	
Newtown	256	
	1,911	
Grant, exclusive of the above Towns	1,959	
TOTAL, County of Grant ...	...	3,870
Carried forward	...	21,201

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Brought forward ...	...	21,201
COUNTY OF NORMANBY.		
Belfast*	269	
Portland...	510	
	779	
Normanby, exclusive of the above Towns	1,488	
TOTAL, County of Normanby...	...	2,267
COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.		
Gipps Land	852	
Murray	1,558	
Portland Bay	3,476	
Western Port	3,525	
TOTAL, Commissioners' Districts	...	9,411
TOTAL POPULATION OF THE PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT ON 2ND MARCH, 1846	...	32,879

* *See* paragraph 31.

33. During the five years succeeding the Census-taking of March, 1841, the professional and trading classes had more than doubled in number, viz., 1623 against 742; mechanics, artificers, and laborers had nearly quadrupled, viz., 4027 against 1019; the number of the pastoral and agricultural classes had more than doubled, viz., 7502 against 3201; as also had domestic servants, viz, 2274 against 1071; while the residue had more than trebled, viz., 17,453 against 5705. The relative per centages to the total population are given in Table XX.

Occupations of the People, comparison of 1841 and 1846.

Occupations of the People, 1846.

Table XX.

Table XX.—Occupations of the People in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1846.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions ...	128		
2. Persons engaged in Commerce, Trade, &c.	1,237		
3. Other persons	258		
		1,623	4·96
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers...		4,027	12·25
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c.	5,736		
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture	1,636		
3. „ „ Horticulture	130		
		7,502	22·82
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic Servants		2,274	6·92
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	1,146		
2. Paupers and Pensioners...	107		
3. Residue of the Population	16,200		
		17,453	53·05
Total		32,879	100·00

Note.—Of the above residue of 16,200 persons, 11,217 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 4983 undescribed, who for the most part were probably wives and females in their own homes.—*See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 194.

Occupations in Town and Country Districts.

34. A similar striking increase in most of the classes appears to have obtained in the town and country districts; and the effect of the increase of wives and families on the per centages of the total population is very noticeable in Tables XXI. and XXII.

Town Districts.

Occupations of the People, 1846.

Table XXI.

Town Districts.

Table XXI.—Occupations of the People in Town Districts of Port Phillip, viz., Melbourne, Geelong and suburbs, Richmond, Brighton, Brunswick, Williamstown, Belfast, and Portland, on the 2nd March, 1846.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions ...	103		
2. Persons engaged in Commerce, Trade, &c.	1,017		
3. Other persons	209		
		1,329	8·83
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers...		2,281	15·17
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c.	258		
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture	86		
3. „ „ Horticulture...	48		
		392	2·61
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic Servants		1,063	7·07
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	837		
2. Paupers and Pensioners...	107		
3. Residue of the Population	9,032		
		9,976	66·32
Total		15,041	100·00

Note.—The above mentioned residue includes 5998 children returned in the age table of the census as under fourteen years of age, and the balance is probably made up of females returned as "wives," "widows," "sisters," &c.—*See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

TABLE XXII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District, beyond the limits of the Town Districts, on the 2nd March, 1846.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES, including—			
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions	25		
2. Persons engaged in Commerce, Trade, &c.	220		
3. Other persons	49		
		294	1·65
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS—			
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers		1,746	9·79
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—			
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c....	5,478		
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture	1,550		
3. „ „ Horticulture	82		
		7,110	39·86
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES—			
Domestic Servants		1,211	6·79
V. MISCELLANEOUS—			
1. Other occupations	309		
2. Residue of the Population...	7,168		
		7,477	41·91
Total		17,838	100·00

NOTE.—The residue is made up of 5219 children returned in the Census as under fourteen years of age, and the remainder probably of females of no specific occupation.—*See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

35. It will be observed that while the professional and trading classes in the country districts had declined in number since 1841 (from 351 to 294), mechanics, artisans, and laborers had increased more than five fold (308 to 1746), while the number of the pastoral and agricultural class had more than doubled (2915 to 7110), and domestic servants had similarly increased (570 to 1211), and the residue had nearly trebled (2661 to 7477).

Settlement of the country during the quinquennial period 1846–1850.

36. During nearly the whole of the second quinquennial period, just passed in review, there reigned the great commercial depression before alluded to (par. 10), but in the next five years (1846–1850) the settlement of the country gradually progressed with yearly increasing vigor; and the result is shown in the succeeding Tables (XXIII. and XXIV.). There were nearly one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land alienated from the Crown, or more than twice the amount sold in the previous quinquennial period; nearly the whole consisted of suburban and country land, and the striking effect of these land purchases on the cultivation of produce for home consumption will be seen on reference to Table LII., where the proportion of wheat grown to the total amount available for consumption by the inhabitants in the colony is given for each year.

Crown Lands Sold, 1846–1850.

Crown Lands Sold 1846–1850, both inclusive.

Table XXIII.

Table XXIII.—Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold from 1st January, 1846, to 31st December, 1850.

Counties.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey	1 2 0	96 1 2	2,720 0 0	2,817 3 2
Bourke	195 1 1	15,172 2 37	38,349 0 10	53,717 0 8
Dalhousie	48 0 0	432 3 12	718 0 0	1,198 3 12
Dundas	..	..	..	..
Evelyn	..	160 0 0	1,911 0 0	2,071 0 0
Follett	..	..	..	..
Grant	79 2 30	16,373 0 9	23,503 1 25	39.956 0 24
Grenville	..	..	..	..
Hampden	..	..	..	..
Heytesbury	..	..	..	..
Mornington	..	..	..	..
Normanby	28 3 13	1,142 0 31	10,222 0 32	11,393 0 36
Polwarth	25 2 0	548 2 23	2,420 2 13	2,994 2 36
Ripon	..	..	..	..
Talbot	..	..	..	..
Villiers	108 0 0	1,008 1 7	3,741 1 8	4,857 2 15
Unnamed	149 0 26	..	..	149 0 26
Totals	635 3 30	34,934 0 1	83,585 2 8	119,155 1 39

Crown Lands Sold, 1846–1850. Amount realized.

Table XXIV.

Table XXIV.—Return showing the Amount Realized, and Average Price per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1846 to 1850.

Counties.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	15 7 0	10 4 8	293 9 6	3 1 0	2,720 0 0	1 0 0	3,028 16 6	1 1 5
Bourke	28,980 9 0	148 8 5	59,785 2 7	3 18 10	42,447 16 6	1 2 3	131,213 8 1	2 8 10
Dalhousie	2,181 3 0	45 8 10	1,042 11 6	2 8 3	757 0 0	1 1 0	3,980 14 6	3 6 5
Evelyn	..	..	160 0 0	1 0 0	2,720 16 0	1 8 5	2,880 16 0	1 7 10
Grant	27,389 16 0	343 14 1	51,058 7 1	3 2 5	35,628 14 1	1 10 5	114,076 17 2	2 17 8
Normanby	3,177 12 6	110 6 8	4,518 8 2	3 19 3	10,186 18 1	0 19 11	17,882 18 9	1 11 5
Polwarth	333 3 0	13 1 3	1,009 0 11	1 16 10	2,580 12 11	1 1 5	3,922 16 10	1 6 3
Villiers	3,110 18 0	28 16 1	2,886 8 5	2 17 3	4,257 0 10	1 2 10	10,254 7 3	2 2 3
Unnamed	2,817 8 6	18 17 10	..	..	..	..	2,817 8 6	18 17 10
Totals ..	68,095 17 0	106 18 9	120,753 8 2	3 9 3	101,298 18 5	1 4 3	290,058 3 7	2 8 7

37. By comparing the above Table with Table XVIII., it is seen, that the town and suburban lots, on the whole, did not reach such high average prices as in the previous quinquennial period, but the country lots fared better.

Total Population, 2nd March, 1851.

38. The total population of Port Phillip on the 2nd March, 1851, was found to be 77,345, or more than double that of 1846; but owing to an injudicious variation in the mode of compiling the census returns of the first mentioned period, it is not practicable to trace as could be desired the growth of various towns throughout the colony. We are enabled to perceive, however, that Melbourne had more than doubled its population in the quinquennial period of 1841–1846; that Grant had more than trebled it; but that Normanby had apparently not progressed at all; while in the rest of the country a considerable population was gradually settling in the various counties and districts indicated in Table XXV.

Injudicious mode of compiling the Census of 1851.

TABLE XXV.—DISTRIBUTION of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1851.

Places.	Persons.	Total in each County.
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.		
Kilmore, police district, (part of)[1]	321	
Benalla, do. (do.)[2]	446	
TOTAL, County of Anglesey	...	767
COUNTY OF BOURKE.		
Melbourne	23,143	
County of Bourke, exclusive of Melbourne	16,819	
TOTAL, County of Bourke...	...	39,962
COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE.		
Kilmore, police district, (part of)[3]	1,549	
Mount Macedon, do. (do.)[4]	1,379	
Benalla, do. (do.)[5]	117	
TOTAL, County of Dalhousie	...	3,045
COUNTY OF DUNDAS.		
Grange, police district, (part of)[6]	911	
Pearson's Station do. (do)[7]	555	
TOTAL, County of Dundas...	...	1,466
COUNTY OF EVELYN.		
Bourke, police district, (part of)[8]	644	
TOTAL, County of Evelyn ...	...	644
COUNTY OF FOLLETT.		
Portland, police district, (part of)[9]	217	
Pearson's Station, do. (do.)[10]	74	
TOTAL, County of Follett ...	...	291
COUNTY OF GRANT.		
Geelong	8,291	
County of Grant, exclusive of Geelong	4,493	
TOTAL, County of Grant ...	...	12,784
COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.		
Chepstow, police district, (part of)[11]	392	
Colac, do. (do.)[12]	8	
TOTAL, County of Grenville	...	400
COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.		
Belfast, police district, (part of)[13]	242	
Chepstow, do. (do.)[14]	547	
Colac, do. (do.)[15]	182	
TOTAL, County of Hampden	...	971
COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY.		
Belfast, police district, (part of)[16]	59	
Colac, do. (do.)[17]	284	
TOTAL, County of Heytesbury	...	343
COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.		
Bourke, police district, (part of)[18]	885	
TOTAL, County of Mornington ...	...	885
COUNTY OF NORMANBY.		
Portland, police district, (part of)[19]	2,125	
TOTAL, County of Normanby	...	2,125
COUNTY OF POLWARTH.		
Colac, police district, (part of)[20]	1,199	
TOTAL, County of Polwarth	...	1,199
COUNTY OF RIPON.		
Chepstow, police district, (part of)[21]	588	
Grange, do. (do.)[22]	226	
TOTAL, County of Ripon ...	...	814
COUNTY OF TALBOT.		
Mount Macedon, police district, (part of)[23]	1,163	
TOTAL, County of Talbot ...	...	1,163
COUNTY OF VILLIERS		
Belfast, police district, (part of)[24]	3,545	
Grange, do. (do.)[25]	442	
TOTAL, County of Villiers...	...	3,987
TOTAL of the Counties ...	...	70,846
DISTRICTS UNNAMED.		
Kilmore, police district, (part of)[26]	194	
Alberton, do (do.)	904	
Flooding Creek, do.	885	
Benalla do. (part of)[27]	2,497	
Horsham, do.	2,019	
TOTAL of the Unnamed Districts ...	...	6,499
TOTAL, POPULATION ON THE 2ND MARCH, 1851	...	77,345

1 Remainder in Dalhousie and Unnamed Districts.
2 Remainder in Dalhousie and Unnamed Districts.
3 Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.
4 Remainder in Talbot.
5 Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.
6 Remainder in Ripon and Villiers.
7 Remainder in Follett.
8 Remainder in Mornington.
9 Remainder in Normanby.
10 Remainder in Dundas.
11 Remainder in Hampden and Ripon.
12 Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury, and Polwarth.
13 Remainder in Heytesbury and Villiers.
14 Remainder in Grenville and Ripon.
15 Remainder in Grenville, Heytesbury, and Polwarth.
16 Remainder in Hampden and Villiers.
17 Remainder in Grenville, Hampden, and Polwarth.
18 Remainder in Evelyn.
19 Remainder in Follett.
20 Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury, and Grenville.
21 Remainder in Grenville and Hampden.
22 Remainder in Dundas and Villiers.
23 Remainder in Dalhousie.
24 Remainder in Hampden and Heytesbury.
25 Remainder in Ripon and Dundas.
26 Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.
27 Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.

Occupations of the People, 2nd March, 1851.

39. The tabulated occupations of the people at the period of the census of 1851, form an interesting point of comparison in reference to all after periods: for within six months of the 2nd March, 1851 (the day on which the census was taken), a marvellous change in the social condition of the people had commenced. The discovery of gold had become an indisputable fact, and the Government had issued licenses to dig for the precious ore.* The subjoined Table (XXVI.) shows that the professional, trading and manufacturing classes formed more than a fifth of the population, or 20·37 per cent.; the agricultural class upwards of 5 per cent., and the pastoral about 10 per cent.; while domestic servants formed nearly 6 per cent.; and the residue, or nearly 60 per cent. of the population, was principally composed of women and children.

Occupations of the People, 2nd March, 1851.

Table XXVI.

Table XXVI. — Occupations of the People in the Port Phillip District, on the 2nd March, 1851.

Occupations.			Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—				
1 Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions	345			
2 Commerce, Trade, &c.	5,020			
3 Other educated persons	947			
			6,312	8·16
II. Manufacturing Class—				
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers...			9,441	12·21
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—				
1 Shepherds, Stockmen, &c.	7,319			
2 Persons engaged in Agriculture	*a*3,953			
3 „ „ Horticulture	369			
			11,641	15·05
IV. Personal Offices—				
Domestic Servants			4,610	5·96
V. Miscellaneous—				
1 Other occupations	3,530			
2 Paupers and Pensioners...	146			
3 Residue of the Population	41,665			
			45,341	58·62
Total			77,345	100·00

a Persons engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture were 5·59 per cent. of the total population.

Occupations in Town Districts, 1851.

40. Owing to the injudicious mode, already alluded to, of collecting the census of 1851 (paragraph 38) there is no available method of comparing the occupations in the town districts at the two periods (1846 and 1851), except that of taking the total towns, as per Table XXI., and comparing the

* The gold license system commenced on the 1st Sept., 1851. Separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales, under the title of Victoria, had taken place two months previously, on the 1st July, 1851.

results with those for Melbourne and Geelong as given in Table XXVII. But even at this disadvantage those two places show considerable advancement, for while the clerical, legal, and medical professions had doubled in number in the same manner as the total population; the number of persons engaged in commerce and trade had more than trebled, viz., from 1017 to 3466. Mechanics, artisans, and laborers had increased from 2281 to 4247; domestic servants from 1063 to 1996; and the residue of the town population from 9976 to 20,660, these latter consisting chiefly of persons chargeable upon others for their maintenance and support. The per centage of each class to the total population as compared with similar results in 1846, does not vary much on the whole.

TABLE XXVII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Towns of Melbourne and Geelong, on the 2nd March, 1851.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 2nd MARCH, 1851. TABLE XXVII.

Occupations.				Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES, including—					
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions			222		
2. Commerce, Trade, &c.			3,466		
3. Other educated persons			348		
				4,036	12·84
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS—					
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers...				4,247	13·51
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—					
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c.			153		
2. Persons employed in Agriculture			*255		
3. „ „ Horticulture			87		
				495	1·57
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES—					
Domestic Servants				1,996	6·35
V. MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Other occupations			1,375		
2. Paupers and Pensioners			139		
3. Residue of the Population			19,146		
				20,660	65·73
Total				31,434	100·00

* Persons engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture were 1·08 per cent. of the total population of Geelong and Melbourne

Occupations in Country Districts, 1851.

41. The great increase observable in the country districts (Table XXVIII.) among the professional, trading, and manufacturing classes, and the residue of the population, arose from the extension of old townships and the formation of new ones in the suburban and country districts, which, as just stated, were not included in Table XXVII. This creation of new centres of population materially affected the per centages of classes to the total as compared with previous quinquennial periods. For example, the pastoral and agricultural class comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the country population in 1846, and but 24 per cent. of the same in March, 1851; but in reality the actual number of shepherds, stockmen, and agriculturists had

increased in the four years in the country districts from 7110 to 11,146 persons. A similar remark would apply to the class of domestic servants. The rapid settlement of the families in the country districts is indicated under the head "miscellaneous" by the enumeration of 24,681 persons in March, 1851, against 7477 persons five years previous.

Country Districts.—Occupations of the People.

Table XXVIII.

Table XXVIII.—Occupations of the People in the Port Phillip District, exclusive of the Towns of Melbourne and Geelong, on the 2nd March, 1851.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions	123		
2. Commerce, Trade, &c.	1,554		
3. Other educated persons	599		
		2,276	4·97
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers...		5,194	11·32
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c.	7,166		
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture...	*3,698		
3. „ „ Horticulture	282		
		11,146	24·26
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic Servants		2,614	5·69
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	2,155		
2. Paupers and Pensioners	7		
3. Residue of the Population	22,519		
		24,681	53·76
Total		45,911	100·00

* Persons engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture were 1·67 per cent. of the population of the Port Phillip District, exclusive of Melbourne and Geelong.

Land Sold from 1837–1850, both inclusive, and Average Price per Acre.

Table XXIX.

42. The total amount of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1850, the prices realized, and the average price per acre were as follows:—

Table XXIX.

Periods.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Average price per acre.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837 to 1840	160,577 1 16	327,497 10 9	2 0 10
1841 to 1845	54,575 3 4	67,955 0 1	1 4 11
1846 to 1850	119,155 1 39	290,058 3 7	2 8 7
Totals	334,308 2 19	£685,510 14 5	£2 1 1

Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st December, 1850.

43. The population being taken as a divisor in round numbers at 76,000, would produce a quotient of 4·4 acres to each individual on the average at the end of the year 1850.

Land Sold from 1851-1853. Influence of gold produce.

44. From the year 1851 the influence of the gold yield on the purchase of land becomes very apparent, for in the three years ending 31st December, 1853, there were alienated more than twice the number of acres sold throughout the whole of the previous fourteen years. Tables XXX. and XXXI. show that from 1st January, 1851, to 31st December, 1853, there were disposed of 671,092 acres 1 rood 23 perches for the sum of £2,341,978 3s. 4d., being at the rate of nearly £3 10s. per acre.

Crown Lands Sold, 1851—1853, Table XXX.

TABLE XXX.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD, 1851–1853, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold from 1st January, 1851, to 31st December, 1853.

Counties.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey	...	10 0 0	640 0 0	650 0 0
Bourke	849 1 29	20,408 3 37	223,090 2 28	244,349 0 14
Dalhousie	202 0 35	4,490 3 4	30,959 0 24	35,652 0 23
Dundas	91 2 11	557 2 39	6,070 0 0	6,719 1 10
Evelyn	11 0 0	84 3 12	16,470 3 0	16,566 2 12
Follett	16 2 0	337 0 24	640 0 0	993 2 24
Grant	318 0 16	7,437 3 38	113,802 1 22	121,558 1 36
Grenville	70 1 0	1,122 1 17	6,701 0 0	7,893 2 17
Hampden	54 2 0	983 3 13	21,535 2 20	22,573 3 33
Heytesbury	...	516 2 0	8,243 2 24	8,760 0 24
Mornington	7 0 0	595 3 20	41,798 1 20	42,401 1 0
Normanby	66 3 16	3,835 3 22	12,339 0 0	16,241 2 38
Polwarth	16 0 0	169 3 37	19,663 0 1	19,848 3 38
Ripon	11 0 0	...	2,240 0 0	2,251 0 0
Talbot	176 0 32	1,764 1 29	13,706 0 31	15,646 3 12
Villiers	181 3 39	5,200 2 21	70,591 3 22	75,974 2 2
Unnamed	241 0 16	2,201 0 14	30,568 3 30	33,011 0 20
Totals	2,313 2 34	49,718 0 7	619,060 2 22	671,092 1 23

High Prices of Town and Suburban Land.

45. The sums realized for town and suburban land were in many instances extravagantly high: and the average price per acre as shown in the following Table (XXXI.) exhibits the sudden rise in the estimated commercial value of landed property which had taken place within two years of the discovery of gold. The amount paid at the Government land sales, however, is but a faint indication of the rates at which from time to time isolated properties changed hands. In some portions of the city of Melbourne, for example, almost fabulous prices have been paid per foot.*

* In the year 1837, when city land was first put up to auction, portions of Melbourne were cut up into blocks which realized from £18 to £78 per half acre, or thereabouts. Macgregor, the late Secretary of the Board of Trade, in his Commercial Statistics (1850), vol. 5., page 151, cites the following as a remarkable instance of the rapid rise of real property in Melbourne:—"The owner of a small allotment of ground in Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, in July, 1849, whipped up a wooden tenement with a shop front, at an expense not exceeding £50, and let the same at an annual rent of £80, for a term of three years, six months' rent being paid in advance."

The effect of the discovery of gold on Melbourne land-prices may be illustrated by the following, amongst many instances, that might be cited of the high rates realized from time to time:—A piece of land in Collins-street, having 22 feet 5 inches frontage, with a depth of only 26 feet 5 inches, having on it a small wooden building of but little value, was sold towards the latter end of 1853 for £6,000, being at the rate of £267 1s. per foot frontage, or about £441,000 per acre.

Within the last twelve months the prices realized for land of an average depth in Melbourne, not built upon, or with inferior tenements of small value, have been as follow, viz.:—In the outskirts of the city, as North Melbourne, &c., from £2 to £6 per foot; in Elizabeth-street (from Lonsdale to Flinders-streets), from £150 to £200 per foot; in Collins-street, from £60 to £200 per foot; in Bourke-street (from Queen to Spring-streets), from £90 to £250 per foot.

Crown Lands Sold, 1851—1853.
Amount Realized.
Table XXXI.

Table XXXI.—Return showing the Amount Realized, and Average Price per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1851 to 1853.

Counties.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey ..	..	..	105 0 0	10 10 0	640 0 0	1 0 0	745 0 0	1 3 0
Bourke	557,508 12 0	656 6 7	368,686 9 7	18 1 3	502,025 4 4	2 5 0	1,428,220 5 11	5 17 0
Dalhousie ..	19,868 19 0	98 5 1	35,449 1 0	7 17 10	61,555 14 8	1 18 10	116,873 14 8	3 15 7
Dundas	4,558 10 0	49 15 7	2,237 7 10	4 0 3	6,070 0 0	1 0 0	12,865 17 10	1 18 4
Evelyn	161 5 0	14 13 3	1,243 2 5	14 13 1	25,064 7 6	1 10 5	26,468 14 11	1 12 0
Follett	398 0 0	24 2 5	3,091 18 0	9 3 5	640 0 0	1 0 0	4,129 18 0	4 3 0
Grant	132,180 12 0	415 10 8	34,693 19 4	4 13 3	141,694 8 8	1 5 0	308,569 0 0	2 10 10
Grenville ..	9,204 10 0	131 0 5	15,106 18 4	13 9 3	6,808 15 0	1 0 4	31,120 3 4	3 18 10
Hampden ..	1,826 0 0	33 10 0	8,357 15 8	8 9 10	31,433 1 2	1 9 3	41,616 16 10	1 16 10
Heytesbury ..	..	..	2,250 16 0	4 7 3	12,728 2 9	1 10 10	14,978 18 9	1 14 3
Mornington ..	281 9 0	40 4 2	2,013 9 0	3 7 7	49,091 7 10	1 3 5	51,386 5 10	1 4 3
Normanby ..	10,594 10 0	158 9 8	19,112 0 7	4 19 7	15,282 11 7	1 4 10	44,989 2 2	2 15 5
Polwarth ..	254 4 0	15 17 9	1,906 0 0	11 4 3	36,217 15 8	1 16 10	38,377 19 8	1 18 7
Ripon	244 0 0	22 3 7	..	..	2,240 0 0	1 0 0	2,484 0 0	1 2 0
Talbot	2,330 4 6	13 4 5	4,857 4 11	2 15 0	21,080 8 4	1 10 10	28,267 17 9	1 16 3
Villiers	10,761 16 0	59 2 7	16,098 0 7	3 2 0	113,850 7 4	1 12 3	140,710 3 11	1 17 0
Unnamed ..	9,993 5 11	41 8 0	8,666 19 1	3 18 10	31,513 18 9	1 0 2	50,174 3 9	1 10 5
Totals ..	760,165 17 5	328 10 10	523,876 2 4	10 10 10	1,057,936 3 7	1 14 3	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10

46. The total quantity of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1853, the amount realized, and the average price per acre, were as follow :—

Land Sold, and Average Price per Acre.
1837—1853.
Table XXXII.

Table XXXII.

Periods.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Average price per acre.
	A R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837 to 1850, both inclusive	334,308 2 19	685,510 14 5	2 1 1
1851 to 1853, both inclusive	671,092 1 23	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10
Totals	1,005,401 0 2	3,027,488 17 9	3 0 3

Acres alienated to each individual, 31st December, 1853.

47. This acreage, divided by the estimated total population (222,436) on the 31st December, 1853, would give an average of 4·52 acres of purchased land to each individual at that date.

48. The influence of the above land purchases on the distribution of the inhabitants and their occupations is indicated in the following tables, computed from the census of 1854 :—(Tables XXXIII.–XXXVI.)

Table XXXIII.—Distribution of the Population in the Colony of Victoria, on the 26th April, 1854.

Places.	Persons.	Total.
County of Anglesey.		
Avenel	86	
Seymour	138	
	224	
County of Anglesey, exclusive of the above towns	369	
Total, County of Anglesey	...	593
County of Bourke.		
Bacchus Marsh	695	
Braybrook	99	
Brighton	2,731	
Broadmeadows	343	
Brunswick	1,329	
Campbellfield	227	
Collingwood	17,910	
Emerald Hill	3,504	
Essendon	172	
Flemington	424	
Footscray	100	
Germantown	102	
Gisborne	279	
Hawthorn	327	
Heidelberg	555	
Irishtown	179	
Keilor	392	
Lyndhurst	147	
Melbourne Proper, including North Melbourne*	45,845	
Northcote	298	
Pentridge	1,288	
Philipstown	450	
Prahran	5,690	
Richmond	7,071	
Sandridge	1,927	
South Yarra	717	
St, Kilda	1,242	
Williamstown	2,613	
	96,656	
County of Bourke, exclusive of the above towns	4,430	
Total, County of Bourke	...	101,086
County of Dalhousie.		
Carlsruhe	396	
Heathcote (town and diggings) ...	1,040	
Kilmore	1,426	
Kyneton	1,168	
Malmsbury	121	
Woodend	199	
	4,350	
County of Dalhousie, exclusive of the above towns, including gold fields	1,862	
Total, County of Dalhousie	...	6,212
Carried forward ...	...	107,891

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	107,891
County of Dundas.		
Cavendish	62	
Hamilton	439	
	501	
County of Dundas, exclusive of the above places	844	
Total, County of Dundas	...	1,345
County of Evelyn.		
Eltham	285	
County of Evelyn, exclusive of the above town, including gold field	930	
Total, County of Evelyn	...	1,215
County of Follett.		
Casterton	128	
Lindsay and vicinity	120	
	248	
County of Follett, exclusive of the above towns	133	
Total, County of Follett ...	...	381
County of Grant.		
Ballan	462	
Batesford	195	
Buninyong	941	
Cowie's Creek	111	
Geelong†	20,115	
Leigh	267	
Meredith	270	
	22,361	
County of Grant, exclusive of the above places, including gold fields...	10,528	
Total, County of Grant ...	...	32,889
County of Grenville.		
Ballaarat	1,303	
County of Grenville, exclusive of the above town, including gold fields...	7,301	
Total, County of Grenville	...	8,604
County of Hampden.		
Total	...	899
County of Heytesbury.		
Total	...	351
Carried forward ...	...	153,575

* Melbourne is here given exclusive of Emerald Hill, Sandridge, South Yarra, and St. Kilda, although these were within its corporate district in April, 1854.

† Geelong includes Ashby, Chilwell, Fyansford, Germantown, Irishtown, Kildare, Little Scotland, and Newtown.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1854)—*continued.*

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	153,575
COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.		
Frankston	99	
County of Mornington, exclusive of the above place	1,273	
TOTAL, County of Mornington	...	1,372
COUNTY OF NORMANBY.		
Digby	185	
Hotspur	59	
Portland	1,962	
	2,206	
County of Normanby, exclusive of the above towns	1,715	
TOTAL, County of Normanby	...	3,921
COUNTY OF POLWARTH.		
Colac	672	
County of Polwarth, exclusive of the above town	309	
TOTAL, County of Polwarth	...	981
COUNTY OF RIPON.		
Streatham	56	
County of Ripon, exclusive of the above town	1,213	
TOTAL, County of Ripon ...	...	1,269
COUNTY OF TALBOT.		
Amherst (town and diggings) ...	401	
Carisbrook	103	
Castlemaine	1,854	
Elphinstone	293	
Harcourt	140	
Hepburn (town and diggings) ...	1,028	
Lexton	209	
Taradale	136	
	4,164	
County of Talbot, exclusive of the above towns, including gold fields	12,080	
TOTAL, County of Talbot ...	...	16,244
COUNTY OF VILLIERS.		
Belfast	1,339	
Caramut	50	
Hexham	54	
Tower Hill	172	
Warrnambool	943	
Woodford	81	
	2,639	
County of Villiers, exclusive of the above places	3,357	
TOTAL, County of Villiers	...	5,996
Carried forward ...	...	183,358

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	183,358
GIPPS LAND DISTRICT.		
Alberton	151	
Bushy Park	57	
Lindenow	56	
Port Albert	126	
Sale	116	
Stratford	61	
Tarraville	160	
	727	
Gipps Land District, exclusive of the above places	1,229	
TOTAL, Gipps Land District	...	1,956
LODDON DISTRICT.		
Lockwood	90	
Muckleford	153	
Sandhurst	5,276	
	5,519	
Loddon District, exclusive of the above towns, including gold fields	21,607	
TOTAL, Loddon District ...	...	27,126
MURRAY DISTRICT.		
Beechworth	1,275	
Benalla	297	
Euroa	124	
Longwood	63	
Violettown	53	
Wangaratta	503	
	2,315	
Murray District, exclusive of the above towns, including gold fields	4,077	
TOTAL, Murray District ...	...	6,392
RODNEY DISTRICT.		
Total, including gold fields ...	...	1,557
WIMMERA DISTRICT.		
Horsham	57	
Wimmera District, exclusive of the above town	2,628	
TOTAL, Wimmera District	...	2,685
Travellers on roads, gold fields, and persons in ships and hulks	...	13,724
TOTAL POPULATION ON 26TH APRIL, 1854	...	236,798

NOTE.—A few Townships scantily populated have been omitted in the above Table.

49. The population of Victoria had thus increased by about one hundred and sixty thousand souls in little more than three years. In what way nearly a quarter of a million of human beings, so rapidly drawn together from all portions of the globe in search of independence, had set to work to attain that end may be seen by the following Table :— Great increase of the population, 1851–1854.

TABLE XXXIV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria on the 26th April, 1854. VICTORIA. Occupations of the People, 26th April, 1854. TABLE XXXIV.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. GOVERNMENTAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TRADING CLASSES—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*3,982		
2. Learned Professions	1,426		
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	1,283		
4. Trading Classes	11,929		
5. Persons of Independent Means	1,943		
		20,563	8·68
II. MANUFACTURING AND LABORING CLASSES—			
1. Mechanics and Artisans	18,461		
2 Laborers (branch of labor undefined)	8,904		
3. Carriers, &c.	5,957		
		33,322	14·07
III. GOLD MINING CLASS		36,332	15·35
IV. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—			
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	6,874		
2. „ „ Agricultural „	†7,599		
		14,473	6·11
V. PERSONAL OFFICES—			
1. Domestic Servants	10,447		
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers	2,856		
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	4,668		
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	3,329		
		21,300	9·00
VI. MISCELLANEOUS—			
1. Sailors	5,712		
2. No specified occupation	102,110		
3. Maintained at Public Cost	2,986		
		110,808	46·79
Total		236,798	100·00

* Under this head are included—Soldiers (including officers) 443
Police „ „ 1,876
Total 2,319

† Persons engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits were 3·29 per cent. of the total population of the colony.

50. The classes are arranged in somewhat different groups to those of previous censuses, in conformity with the classification adopted in England; but no difficulty will be found in making all needful comparisons with the results of previous years. The professional and trading classes (comprising I. and V. of Table XXXIV., with the exception of domestic servants) made up 13 per cent. of the population; and the manufacturing and laboring classes, together with the gold mining class, formed as much as 30 per cent. of the total inhabitants of the colony. The actual numbers of the pastoral class had decreased from 7319 to 6874, while the agricultural class had Remarks on Table XXXIV.

increased from 4322 to 7599; the relation of both united to the total population had, however, fallen from 15 to 6 per cent.

Development of occupations in towns.

51. The development of the various classes in the principal towns of the colony had been equally remarkable. At former census periods the towns of chief numerical importance were Melbourne and Geelong; but in the following Table there will be found not only various places in their immediate districts, but several townships in the country districts and on the gold fields :—

Town Districts.
Occupations of the People, 26th April, 1854.
Table XXXV.

Table XXXV.—Occupations of the People in the principal Towns of the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Prahran, Emerald Hill, St. Kilda, Geelong, Ballaarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Portland, Warrnambool, and Belfast, on the 26th April, 1854.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*1,822		
2. Learned Professions	839		
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	865		
4. Trading Classes	8,972		
5. Persons of Independent Means	1,017		
		13,515	12·32
II. Manufacturing and Laboring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and Artisans	12,140		
2. Laborers (branch of labor undefined)	4,832		
3. Carriers, &c.	2,724		
		19,696	17·95
III. Gold Mining Class		5,654	5·15
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	227		
2. „ Agricultural „	†989		
		1,216	1·11
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic Servants	6,477		
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers	1,728		
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	3,225		
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	1,804		
		13,234	12·06
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Sailors	1,298		
2. No specified occupation	53,198		
3. Maintained at Public Cost	1,911		
		56,407	51·41
Total		109,722	100·00

* Under this head are included all persons belonging to the Military and Police forces stationed in the principal towns.

† Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were 0·9 per cent. of the population of the principal towns.

Increase of Classes in Country Districts from 1851 to 1854.

52. The extra-urban population had, in the three years (1851–1854), become about trebled. The pastoral class, which had prior to the gold discovery been the most prominent feature of the Occupation Tables of the country districts, now assumed an altogether inferior position, as may be observed in the second and third columns of Table XXXVI. When the

country population was less than 50,000, the pastoral and agricultural classes comprised nearly a fourth of that number; but when that population had increased to 127,000 they formed but little more than a tenth; and a new and previously unthought of class (that of gold miners) embraced upwards of 24 per cent. of the total country inhabitants, without counting many thousands of laborers, carriers, and others, whose welfare for the most part mainly depended on the success of the mining population :—

Country Districts.
Occupations of the People, 26th April, 1854.
Table XXXVI.

Table XXXVI.—Occupations of the People in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the Principal Towns, on the 26th April, 1854.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*2,160		
2. Learned Professions	587		
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	418		
4. Trading Classes	2,957		
5. Persons of Independent Means	926		5·54
		7,048	
II. Manufacturing and Laboring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and Artisans	6,321		
2. Laborers (branch of labor undefined)	4,072		
3. Carriers, &c.	3,233		
		13,626	10·73
III. Gold Mining Class		30,678	24·14
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	6,647		
2. „ „ Agricultural „	†6,610		
		13,257	10·43
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic Servants	3,970		
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers	1,128		
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	1,443		
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	1,525		
		8,066	6·35
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Sailors	4,414		
2. No specified occupation	48,912		
3. Maintained at Public Cost	1,075		
		54,401	42·81
Total		127,076	100·00

* The Military and Police are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were 5·2 per cent. of the population of the colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

Extensive sales of Crown Land, 1854–1856.

Acres alienated on the average to each individual, 31st Dec., 1856.

53. In the next triennial period (1854 to 1856 both inclusive) the sale of land was still more extensive than during the previous three years; there having been sold 1,281,006a. 1r. 38p., which produced to the revenue £2,891,730 14s. 6d., at an average of £2 5s. 3d. per acre. The total Crown lands sold to the end of 1856 amounted to 2,286,407 acres, which divided by the estimated population at that date (397,560) gives 5·75 acres to each individual.

Crown Lands Sold, 1854–1856.

Table XXXVII.

Table XXXVII.—Victoria.—Crown Lands Sold 1854–1856, both inclusive.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1856.

Counties.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	33	1	31	347	0	25	4,239	1	38	4,620	0	14
Bourke	481	0	13	9,744	3	24	171,788	3	6	182,014	3	3
Dalhousie	350	1	20	1,799	1	0	73,327	0	22	75,476	3	2
Dundas	134	0	30	2,282	0	8	19,995	0	33	22,411	1	31
Evelyn	18	2	0	14	1	7	21,252	1	17	21,285	0	24
Follett	32	2	0	351	1	8	5,095	1	5	5,479	0	13
Grant	389	1	5	12,843	3	5	256,680	0	21	269,913	0	31
Grenville	142	1	14	2,755	0	19	56,436	1	14	59,333	3	7
Hampden	37	0	0	2,024	0	39	60,254	2	33	62,315	3	32
Heytesbury	6	0	21	283	0	4	11,640	2	2	11,929	2	27
Mornington	32	1	31	2,310	0	33	73,803	3	0	76,146	1	24
Normanby	203	2	26	3,867	1	20	31,604	0	16	35,675	0	22
Polwarth	17	2	0	161	3	9	21,617	0	33	21,796	2	2
Ripon	45	0	30	640	3	28	42,597	2	19	43,283	2	37
Talbot	389	2	31	9,431	1	33	125,057	2	4	134,878	2	28
Villiers	167	0	22	1,367	3	18	69,104	1	6	70,639	1	6
Unnamed	931	3	17	12,538	3	30	170,336	0	8	183,806	3	15
Totals	3,412	1	11	62,763	2	30	1,214,830	1	37	1,281,006	1	38

Prices of town, suburban, and country lands, 1854–1856.

54. The average price per acre of town and suburban lands had, on the whole, fallen considerably. There was less fluctuation in the prices of country lands ; but taking the total of the quantity alienated over the three years, the sum realized was at the rate of nearly twenty-four shillings an acre less than was obtained during the previous triennial period. Nearly the whole of the land purchased was suburban and country land, the latter forming about nineteen-twentieths of the total quantity sold.

Crown Lands Sold.—Amounts realized, 1854–1856.

Table XXXVIII.

Table XXXVIII.—Return showing the Amount realized and Average Price per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1854 to 1856.

Counties.	Town.				Suburban.				Country.				Total.			
	Amount.			Average price per acre.	Amount.			Average price per acre.	Amount.			Average price per acre.	Amount.			Average price per acre.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey ..	388	15	0	11 12 8	635	10	2	1 16 7	4,894	14	3	1 3 0	5,918	19	5	1 5 7
Bourke ..	179,522	12	6	373 3 3	104,470	4	6	10 14 5	383,832	14	10	2 4 7	667,825	11	10	3 13 5
Dalhousie ..	14,685	7	6	41 18 3	7,447	8	4	4 2 10	142,905	12	3	1 19 0	165,038	8	1	2 3 10
Dundas ..	3,762	15	0	28 0 10	5,423	16	5	2 7 7	23,179	0	5	1 3 3	32,365	11	10	1 8 10
Evelyn ..	515	2	0	27 16 10	134	3	2	9 8 0	38,700	7	8	1 16 5	39,349	12	10	1 17 3
Follett	298	19	0	9 4 0	1,302	2	5	3 14 3	5,095	5	11	1 0 0	6,696	7	4	1 4 5
Grant	162,790	17	6	418 3 3	81,742	12	7	6 7 3	409,646	18	4	1 11 10	654,180	8	5	2 8 5
Grenville ..	12,746	10	6	89 11 0	13,083	4	4	4 15 0	95,654	8	0	1 13 10	121,484	2	10	2 1 0
Hampden ..	464	6	0	12 11 0	5,772	8	11	2 17 0	81,699	14	5	1 7 2	87,936	9	4	1 8 2
Heytesbury ..	134	10	0	22 1 0	835	17	9	2 19 1	14,174	4	3	1 4 5	15,144	12	0	1 5 5
Mornington ..	897	4	0	27 15 0	9,611	8	8	4 3 3	105,392	4	3	1 8 7	115,900	16	11	1 10 5
Normanby ..	17,906	6	6	87 18 5	13,363	0	9	3 9 3	41,640	15	5	1 6 5	72,910	2	8	2 0 10
Polwarth ..	528	15	0	30 4 3	583	10	2	3 12 2	33,971	6	10	1 11 5	35,083	12	0	1 12 3
Ripon	821	12	3	18 3 6	2,073	3	1	3 4 7	95,109	11	9	2 4 7	98,004	7	1	2 5 3
Talbot	39,047	4	7	100 4 0	27,089	19	11	2 17 5	206,079	4	2	1 13 0	272,216	8	8	2 0 5
Villiers ..	8,753	2	0	52 7 7	13,523	19	9	9 17 10	122,846	9	2	1 15 7	145,123	10	11	2 1 0
Unnamed ..	75,404	15	10	80 18 2	44,903	7	8	3 11 7	236,243	8	10	1 7 10	356,551	12	4	1 18 10
Totals ..	518,668	15	2	152 0 0	331,995	18	7	5 5 10	2,041,066	0	9	1 13 7	2,891,730	14	6	2 5 3

55. The Census of 31st March, 1857, was taken, as in the year 1854, upon the English system, and very elaborate tables, deducted from the returns, have from time to time been issued from this department. The following Abstract Tables (XXXIX.–XLII.) will show in brief the results as to distribution and occupation of the people of Victoria in 1857:— Census of 1857.

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION of VICTORIA on 29th March, 1857. POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 29TH MARCH, 1857, TABLE XXXIX.

Places.	Persons.	Total.
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.		
Avenel (part of)[1]	68	
Merton (part of)[2]	54	
Seymour	164	
	286	
County of Anglesey, exclusive of the above places	594	
TOTAL, County of Anglesey ...		880
COUNTY OF BOURKE.		
Melbourne (exclusive of Fitzroy Ward)	41,875	
Collingwood (includes Fitzroy Ward)	21,397	
Emerald Hill	6,403	
Prahran	8,165	
Richmond	9,030	
St. Kilda	4,558	
Elsternwick	205	
Williamstown	3,536	
Donnybrook	317	
Whittlesea	143	
Separation	106	
Somerton	99	
Epping	118	
Campbellfield	546	
Broadmeadows	246	
Thomastown	279	
Germantown	141	
Kingstown	95	
Preston	364	
Greensborough	182	
Heidelberg	858	
Bolingbroke	106	
Pentridge	1,341	
Lyndhurst	411	
Phillipstown	318	
Brunswick	1,527	
Newlands	140	
Northcote	736	
Alphington	154	
Footscray	449	
Flemington	1,122	
Braybrook	58	
Essendon	677	
Keilor	443	
Wyndham	65	
Gisborne (parish and town) ...	954	
Lancefield (parish and village) ...	316	
Sunbury	116	
Bacchus Marsh	595	
Ballan (part of)[3]	160	
Blackwood (gold field)	1,102	
Hawthorn	1,678	
Carried forward ...	111,131	880

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	880
COUNTY OF BOURKE—*continued.*		
Brought forward ...	111,131	
Kew...	439	
Studley, Cotham, and Camberwell	309	
Oakleigh	146	
Dandenong (part of)[4]	77	
Brighton	2,721	
	114,823	
County of Bourke, exclusive of the above places	18,653	
TOTAL, County of Bourke ...		133,476
COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE.		
Woodend	314	
Carlsruhe	347	
Kyneton	1,086	
Malmsbury	191	
Heathcote	888	
McIvor Creek (gold field) ...	424	
Mount Ida Creek (do.) ...	253	
Hibernian (do.)	222	
Broadford (town and parish) ...	226	
Kilmore	1,257	
	5,208	
County of Dalhousie, exclusive of the above places	5,000	
TOTAL, County of Dalhousie ...		10,208
COUNTY OF DUNDAS.		
Balmoral	64	
Cavendish	70	
Coleraine	122	
Hamilton	682	
	938	
County of Dundas, exclusive of the above places	1,537	
TOTAL, County of Dundas ...		2,475
COUNTY OF EVELYN.		
Eltham	129	
Little Eltham	358	
St. Andrew's (gold field) ...	242	
Anderson's Creek (do.) ...	294	
	1,023	
County of Evelyn, exclusive of the above places	1,568	
TOTAL, County of Evelyn... ...		2,591
Carried forward		149,630

[1] Remainder in the Murray district. [2] Remainder in the Murray district. [3] Remainder in Grant. [4] Remainder in Mornington.

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1857)—*continued.*

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	149,630
COUNTY OF FOLLETT.		
Casterton	109	
County of Follett, exclusive of the above place	401	
TOTAL, County of Follett...	...	510
COUNTY OF GRANT.		
Geelong	23,307	
Queenscliff	369	
Portarlington	159	
Kensington	110	
Clifton	101	
Point Henry	156	
Winchelsea (part of) [5]	65	
Ceres	155	
Teesdale	99	
Shelford (part of) [6]	175	
Inverleigh (part of) [7]	117	
Batesford	435	
Steiglitz (gold field)	892	
Town of Steiglitz	374	
Meredith	134	
Ballan (part of) [8]	232	
Ballaarat gold field (part of) [9] ...	16,645	
Buninyong do.	1,261	
Town of Buninyong	1,619	
Corduroy	66	
Mount Egerton (gold field) ...	347	
	46,818	
County of Grant, exclusive of the above places	16,758	
TOTAL, County of Grant .	...	63,576
COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.		
Ballaarat (municipality) ...	4,971	
Ballaarat (gold field, part of) [10] ...	5,557	
Dowling Forest	466	
Brown's (gold field)	304	
Smythe's Creek (do.)	1,126	
Linton's (do.)	667	
Carngham	459	
Chepstow	167	
Pitfield	77	
Rokewood	234	
Emu Hill	283	
Winchelsea (part of) [11]	89	
Inverleigh (part of) [12]	119	
	14,719	
County of Grenville, exclusive of the above places	3,784	
TOTAL, County of Grenville	...	18,503
Carried forward ...	...	232,219

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	232,219
COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.		
Mortlake	235	
Hexham (part of) [13]	72	
Darlington	63	
Camperdown	213	
Skipton (part of) [14]	69	
	652	
County of Hampden, exclusive of the above places	1,209	
TOTAL, County of Hampden	...	1,861
COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY.		
TOTAL, County of Heytesbury	...	574
COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.		
Point Nepean (district) ...	312	
Frankston (parish and village) ...	146	
Dandenong (part of) [15] ...	117	
Cranbourne (parish and village)	301	
Pakingham (do.) (do.) ...	278	
	1,154	
County of Mornington, exclusive of the above places	1,507	
TOTAL, County of Mornington	...	2,661
COUNTY OF NORMANBY.		
Portland (municipality) ...	2,705	
Branxholme	221	
South Hamilton	633	
Merino	231	
Hotspur	165	
Digby	353	
Heywood	123	
	4,431	
County of Normanby, exclusive of the above places	1,482	
TOTAL, County of Normanby	...	5,913
COUNTY OF POLWARTH.		
Apollo Bay and Cape Otway ...	229	
Colac (electoral district) ...	791	
	1,020	
County of Polwarth, exclusive of the above places	618	
TOTAL, County of Polwarth	...	1,638
Carried forward ...	...	244,866

[5] Remainder in Grenville.
[6] Remainder in Grenville.
[7] Remainder in Grenville.
[8] Remainder in Bourke.
[9] Remainder in Grenville.
[10] Remainder in Grant.
[11] Remainder in Grant.
[12] Remainder in Grant.
[13] Remainder in Villiers.
[14] Remainder in Ripon, containing nine inhabitants.
[15] Remainder in Bourke.

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1857)—*continued.*

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	244,866
COUNTY OF RIPON.		
Fiery Creek (gold field)... ...	2,102	
Raglan	58	
Mount Ararat (gold field) ...	848	
Cathcart, &c.	200	
Wickliffe	84	
	3,292	
County of Ripon, exclusive of the above places	3,526	
TOTAL, County of Ripon ...	...	6,818
COUNTY OF TALBOT.		
Maryborough (township) ...	495	
Maryborough (gold fields) ...	10,821	
Carisbrook	367	
Amherst	838	
Daisy Hill (gold field)	1,727	
Wallbrook	108	
Hampstead	64	
Lexton	289	
Creswick (township)	500	
Creswick Creek (gold field) ...	3,096	
Clunes (do.)	220	
Newstead	61	
Guildford (town and parish) ...	171	
Wombat	586	
Daylesford	1,250	
Mount Franklin (gold field) ...	1,342	
Campbell's Creek (do.) ...	2,189	
Fryer's Creek (do.)	2,812	
Forest Creek (do.)	3,621	
Barker's Creek (do.)	403	
Harcourt (borough)	86	
Castlemaine (part of municipality) [16]	5,169	
Elphinstone (borough)	141	
Taradale (township)	628	
Taradale (gold field)	537	
	37,521	
County of Talbot, exclusive of the above places	10,913	
TOTAL, County of Talbot ...	...	48,434
COUNTY OF VILLIERS.		
Belfast (municipality)	2,190	
Yambuk	36	
Kirkstall	135	
Dunkeld	77	
Woodford	209	
Framlingham (part of) [17] ...	56	
Hexham (part of) [18]	54	
Warrnambool (municipality) ...	1,582	
	4,339	
County of Villiers, exclusive of the above places	6,732	
TOTAL, County of Villiers ...	...	11,071
Carried forward ...	...	311,189

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	311,189
GIPPS LAND DISTRICT.		
Alberton (electoral district) ...	1,431	
Sale and suburbs	456	
Stratford	131	
	2,018	
Gipps Land District, exclusive of the above places	1,606	
TOTAL, Gipps Land District ...	...	3,624
LODDON DISTRICT.		
Castlemaine (part of municipality) [19]	1,151	
Campbell's Creek (part of) [20] ...	500	
Muckleford (borough)... ...	203	
Maldon (including Tarrangower gold field)	3,299	
Epsom (gold field)	3,369	
Sandhurst (municipality) ...	10,231	
Bendigo (gold field, within the borough of Sandhurst)	881	
Bendigo (gold field, without the borough of Sandhurst)	10,375	
Lockwood (borough)	87	
Eaglehawk (town and gully) ...	1,569	
Korong (gold field)	2,941	
Kingower (do.)	687	
McIntyre (do.)	788	
Moliagul (do.)	736	
New Bridge Town (and gold field)	357	
Jones's Creek (gold field) ...	413	
Inkermann (do.)	1,918	
North Dunolly (town and diggings)	428	
South Dunolly (do. do.) ...	3,395	
Avoca (town and diggings) ...	1,904	
	45,232	
Loddon District, exclusive of the above places	9,564	
TOTAL, Loddon District ...	...	54,796
MURRAY DISTRICT.		
Avenel (part of) [21]	96	
Euroa (borough)	167	
Benalla (do.)	502	
Longwood	102	
Violettown	129	
Mount Bulla District (including part of Merton) [22]	425	
Wangaratta (borough) ...	583	
Belvoir (borough and suburbs) ...	282	
Indigo Creek	83	
Omeo (diggings)	291	
Beechworth (municipality) ...	2,640	
Ovens (gold field)	10,262	
Buckland (do.)	525	
	16,087	
Murray District, exclusive of the above places	8,224	
TOTAL, Murray District ...	...	24,311
Carried forward ...	...	393,920

16 Remainder in the Loddon District.
17 Remainder in Hampden, containing 23 inhabitants.
18 Remainder in Hampden.
19 Remainder in Talbot.
20 Remainder in Talbot.
19 Remainder in Anglesey.
22 Remainder of Merton in Anglesey.

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1857)—*continued.*

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	393,920
DISTRICT OF RODNEY.		
Whroo (gold field)	344	
Rushworth (do.)	624	
Murchison (village and district)...	225	
	1,193	
District of Rodney, exclusive of the above places	656	
TOTAL, Rodney District ...	...	1,849
WIMMERA DISTRICT.		
West Avoca (gold field) ...	148	
Malakhoff (do.)	77	
Pyrenees (do.)	84	
Navarre	100	
St. Arnaud	191	
Glenorchy	113	
Crowlands	49	
Pleasant Creek (gold field) ...	630	
Carried forward ...	1,392	395,769

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward ...	...	395,769
WIMMERA DISTRICT—*continued.*		
Brought forward ...	1,392	
Armstrong's (gold field) ...	516	
Horsham	123	
Harrow	77	
Castle Donnington	50	
	2,158	
Wimmera District, exclusive of the above places	2,986	
TOTAL, Wimmera District ...	...	5,144
Travellers and persons in ships and hulks	...	3,936
Unenumerated population ...	...	4,189
Roving Aborigines	...	1,728
TOTAL POPULATION on the 29TH MARCH, 1857	...	410,766

NOTE.—All towns numbering 50 persons and upwards are included in the above return, as also every gold field of any importance.

Great Increase in Population, 1854–1857.

56. As in the three years (1851–1854) an increase had taken place in the population of nearly 160,000 inhabitants; so in the three following years (1854–1857) nearly 174,000 souls were added to the population existing on the 26th April, 1854. On the 29th March, 1857, it was found that while the governmental, professional, and trading classes had increased from 20,563 to 22,913 only; the manufacturing and laboring classes had advanced from 33,322 to 46,555; and the gold mining class had developed in a manner still more striking. The miners in 1854 numbered 36,332, and were chiefly of European origin; in 1857 they had increased to 62,428, and added to these there were at least 20,000 Chinese, who successfully applied themselves to mining pursuits, generally however confining their operations to working out claims previously abandoned by Europeans.

Development of Classes.

The pastoral class showed an augmentation in the shape of 10,172 against 6874 existing at the former census of 1854; and the agricultural class had prodigiously increased, viz.: from 7599 persons to 26,838. Domestic servants and others, in Class V., had also increased from 21,300 to 38,065.

TABLE XL.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria on the 29th March, 1857.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. GOVERNMENTAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TRADING CLASSES—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*3,946		
2. Learned Professions	2,115		
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	2,926		
4. Trading Classes	12,751		
5. Persons of Independent Means	1,175		
		22,913	5·58
II. MANUFACTURING AND LABORING CLASSES—			
1. Mechanics and Artisans	25,025		
2. Laborers, Woodsplitters, &c.	8,374		
3. Carriers, &c.	13,156		
		46,555	11·33
III. GOLD MINING CLASS—			
1. Gold miners, Europeans and others, exclusive of Chinese	62,428		
2. Gold miners, Chinese	20,000		
		82,428	20·07
IV. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—			
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	10,172		
2. „ Agricultural „	†26,838		
		37,010	9·01
V. PERSONAL OFFICES—			
1. Domestic Servants	19,739		
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers	3,079		
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	6,276		
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	8,971		
		38,065	9·27
VI. MISCELLANEOUS—			
1. Other occupations	748		
2. Domestic duties and Scholars	167,493		
3. Unemployed, or not specified	5,341		
4. Paupers, Pensioners, Patients in Hospitals, &c. ...	1,077		
5. Prisoners	2,038		
6. Unclassified Chinese	5,330		
7. „ Aborigines	1,768		
		183,795	44·74
Total		410,766	100·00

* Under this head are included Military, 931 ; Police, 1219 ; Total, 2150.

† Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were at this period 6·53 per cent. of the entire population of the Colony.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony at the time of the Census of 1857 was 25,370, of whom only 40, principally residents of Melbourne, were classified in the occupation returns. Of the remainder there were upon the gold fields 23,623, of whom it is estimated that 20,000 were employed in mining pursuits. The remaining 3623, added to 1707, living in other parts of the Colony, have been placed in the above Table under Class No. VI., "Miscellaneous."

Development of Occupations in Town Districts.

57. In the town districts it will be perceived that the points chiefly noticeable in the occupations are, that since 1854 the number of persons ministering to Government had increased from 1822 to 2488 ; that the number of learned professions had increased from 839 to 1414 ; and the number of persons ministering to science and literature from 865 to 1706. The trading classes appear to have diminished in number in group I., but not so if those enumerated in group V. are, as they ought to be, taken into consideration. Persons of independent means, however, appear to have become less numerous ; but the manufacturing, laboring, and gold mining classes, had increased ; and so with all the rest. Females engaged in domestic duties, and children returned as scholars, formed 50 per cent. of the town populations.

Occupations of the People.
Table XLI.

Table XLI.—Occupations of the People in the principal towns in the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Geelong, Collingwood, Richmond, Prahran, St. Kilda, Emerald Hill, Williamstown, Warrnambool, Belfast, Portland, Kilmore, Ballaarat, Castlemaine, Sandhurst, and Beechworth,* on 29th March, 1857.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	†2,488		
2. Learned Professions	1,414		
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	1,706		
4. Trading Classes	7,687		
5. Persons of Independent Means	866		
		14,161	9·20
II. Manufacturing and Laboring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and Artisans	15,086		
2. Laborers, Woodsplitters, &c.	4,154		
3. Carriers, &c.	5,349		
		24,589	15·98
III. Gold Mining Class—			
1. Gold miners, Europeans and others, exclusive of Chinese	6,628		
2. Gold miners, Chinese	3,000		
		9,628	6 26
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	958		
2. „ „ Agricultural „	‡2,081		
		3,039	1·97
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic Servants	10,794		
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers	1,381		
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	4,235		
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	4,475		
		20,885	13·57
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	315		
2. Domestic duties and Scholars	76,351		
3. Unemployed and not specified	2,668		
4. Paupers, Pensioners, Patients in Hospitals, &c. ...	745		
5. Prisoners	1,049		
6. Unclassified Chinese	439		
7. „ Aborigines	29		
		81,596	53·02
Total		153,898	100·00

* These are the only towns in the Colony which had been proclaimed as municipalities at this period, but several others of importance existed upon the various gold fields, such as East Ballaarat, Dunolly, Avoca, &c. To indicate the development of the town populations, these should in strictness have been included in this table; but as they had for the most part no defined boundaries, the Census Enumerators found it impossible to separate their inhabitants from those of the gold fields adjacent. Had they been included amongst the other towns, the proportions of the different occupations, especially as regards the trading classes, would have differed somewhat from those given in this and the following table.

† The Military and Police stationed in the principal towns are included under this head.

‡ Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were at this period 1·35 per cent. of the entire number of the inhabitants of the principal towns.

Note.—The total number of Chinese residing in towns at the time of the Census of 1857 was 3479, of whom 3179 were living in the townships of Ballaarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, and Beechworth, and of which number it is estimated that about 3000 were employed in mining. Of the 300 resident in other towns, 40 only were classified in the occupation returns, leaving 260 unclassified, which added to 179, the number estimated to have been engaged in other than mining pursuits in the townships on the gold fields, gives a total of 439 which have been placed under the class "Miscellaneous."

Development of occupations in country districts.

58. In the extra-urban or country districts the number of persons ministering to Government had decreased from 2160 to 1458, owing to which, notwithstanding the increase noticed in the preceding paragraph as having taken place in the town districts, the total number of this section of the population over the whole colony had diminished from 3982 in 1854, to 3946 in 1857. The members of the learned professions had, however, increased in number from 587 to 701, and those ministering to science and literature from 418 to

1220. The trading classes likewise showed a large augmentation, namely, 5064 against 2957 at the previous census; but persons of independent means had apparently declined in number from 926 to 309. The mechanic and laboring class had increased more than 60 per cent.; and the gold mining class showed of Europeans and others upwards of 55,000, and of Chinese as many as 17,000. The remarkable increase of the agricultural and pastoral classes has been alluded to in the previous paragraph. The numbers engaged under Class V., or personal offices, had more than doubled; the increase being chiefly among domestic servants and dealers in food and drinks. The "Miscellaneous" group, comprising females and scholars, had increased from 54,401 to 102,199, and comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the total country population.

Country Districts.

Table XLII.—Occupations of the People in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the principal Towns, on the 29th March, 1857.

Country Districts. Occupations of the people, 29th March, 1857. Table XLII.

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*1,458		
2. Learned Professions	701		
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	1,220		
4. Trading Classes	5,064		
5. Persons of Independent Means	309		
		8,752	3·41
II. Manufacturing and Laboring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and Artisans	9,939		
2. Laborers, Woodsplitters, &c.	4,220		
3. Carriers, &c.	7,807		
		21,966	8·55
III. Gold Mining Class—			
1. Gold miners, Europeans and others, exclusive of Chinese	55,800		
2. Gold miners, Chinese	17,000		
		72,800	28·34
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	9,214		
2. „ „ Agricultural „	†24,757		
		33,971	13·22
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic Servants	8,945		
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers	1,698		
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	2,041		
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	4,496		
		17,180	6·69
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	433		
2. Domestic duties and Scholars	91,142		
3. Unemployed and not specified	2,673		
4. Paupers, Pensioners, Patients in Hospitals, &c.	332		
5. Prisoners	989		
6. Unclassified Chinese	4,891		
7. „ Aborigines	1,739		
		102,199	39·79
Total		256,868	100·00

* The Military and Police stationed in country districts are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were at this period 9·64 per cent. of the population of the Colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

Note.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony, exclusive of those resident in the principal towns, was, at the period of the Census, 21,891, none of whom were classified in the occupation returns. Of this number 20,444 were upon the gold fields, of whom it is estimated that about 17,000 were engaged in mining. The remaining 3444, with 1447 residing in other parts of the Colony, making a total of 4891, have been placed in the above table under the class "Miscellaneous."

Average price per acre of Lands sold, 1857-1858.

59. The land sales during the years 1857 and 1858 produced £2 5s. 2d. per acre, being the same average within a penny per acre as was obtained during the three years preceding (1854–1856); but the quantity brought into the market was somewhat less than the annual average of those years.

Crown Lands sold in 1857 and 1858. Table XLIII.

TABLE XLIII.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD 1857–1858, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold from 1st January, 1857, to 31st December, 1858.

County.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey	37 1 27	695 1 34	3,292 1 29	4,025 1 10
Bourke	492 1 11	2,964 1 10	99,253 2 36	102,710 1 17
Dalhousie	70 0 3	138 3 2	50,201 3 19	50,410 2 24
Dundas	41 1 0	1,132 2 33	6,726 3 12	7,900 3 5
Evelyn	17 0 19	...	6,376 0 14	6,393 0 33
Follett	...	41 1 23	320 0 0	361 1 23
Grant	155 3 0	3,427 0 37	56,791 0 1	60,373 3 38
Grenville	18 0 19	638 0 11	49,358 1 35	50,014 2 25
Hampden	24 1 8	1,296 2 11	65,350 1 2	66,671 0 21
Heytesbury	...	...	4,804 3 19	4,804 3 19
Mornington	136 1 27	233 2 7	35,216 1 14	35,586 1 8
Normanby	90 0 1	890 2 12	44,171 3 17	45,152 1 30
Polwarth	3 2 0	...	11,270 2 15	11,274 0 15
Ripon	93 2 19	596 1 15	19,848 1 12	20,538 1 6
Talbot	155 2 35	995 1 22	94,978 3 27	96,130 0 4
Villiers	140 2 36	560 0 20	35,870 1 28	36,571 1 4
Unnamed	905 0 17	7,555 3 31	148,727 0 29	157,188 0 37
Totals	2,381 1 22	21,166 1 28	732,559 0 29	756,106 3 39

Prices of town and suburban lots in 1857 and 1858.

60. Town and suburban lots in 1857 and 1858 realized higher prices on the average than during the previous three years, but country lots declined about one shilling and seven pence an acre. Such fluctuations in prices of course depend not only upon the varying amount of surplus capital and other stimulants to competition among the people, but also upon the situation of the allotments sold in the various localities; as, however, the number of acres alienated in each county (whether in the town, suburbs, or rural districts) together with the average prices realized, have been uniformly here given throughout the whole period to which these notes relate, those who are interested in tracing the history of local land sales will, with the further aid of the lists published periodically in the *Government Gazette*, find little difficulty in doing so in a satisfactory manner.

Crown Lands Sold.
Amount realized in 1857 and 1858.
Table XLIV.

TABLE XLIV.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and the AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the Years 1857 and 1858.

County.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	426 5 6	11 8 0	945 3 4	1 7 3	3,433 18 9	1 0 10	4,805 7 7	1 3 10
Bourke	271,577 17 0	551 12 3	52,350 1 1	17 13 2	226,304 7 8	2 5 7	550,232 5 9	5 7 2
Dalhousie	6,295 11 3	89 18 7	685 3 9	4 18 7	67,454 5 11	1 6 10	74,435 0 11	1 9 7
Dundas	1,217 12 0	29 10 5	2,648 8 8	2 6 10	7,815 12 2	1 3 3	11,681 12 10	1 9 7
Evelyn	341 10 0	19 19 5	..	..	6,711 15 2	1 1 0	7,053 5 2	1 2 0
Follett	..	..	103 9 9	2 10 0	320 0 0	1 0 0	423 9 9	1 3 5
Grant	20,421 9 9	131 2 5	27,982 1 1	8 3 5	96,204 11 2	1 13 10	144,608 2 0	2 8 0
Grenville	409 1 0	22 11 5	1,977 13 7	3 2 0	98,236 2 5	1 19 10	100,622 17 0	2 0 2
Hampden	374 11 0	15 8 3	5,241 8 2	4 0 10	77,363 3 3	1 3 7	82,979 2 5	1 4 10
Heytesbury ..	..	..	..	..	6,174 3 3	1 5 7	6,174 3 3	1 5 7
Mornington ..	3,184 6 0	25 3 10	1,052 10 7	4 10 0	47,532 14 5	1 7 0	51,769 11 0	1 9 0
Normanby	1,822 12 0	20 4 10	3,666 16 11	4 2 5	55,162 17 4	1 5 0	60,652 6 3	1 6 10
Polwarth	77 10 0	22 2 10	..	..	29,042 12 0	2 11 7	29,120 2 0	2 11 7
Ripon	6,919 9 0	73 18 3	3,105 8 3	5 4 3	42,187 10 1	2 2 7	52,212 7 4	2 10 10
Talbot	9,129 14 7	58 12 5	9,569 3 10	9 12 5	171,301 12 2	1 16 0	190,000 16 7	1 19 7
Villiers	2,339 13 3	16 12 5	2,854 16 8	5 2 0	54,652 10 0	1 10 5	59,846 19 11	1 12 10
Unnamed	69,601 15 4	76 18 0	24,082 7 11	3 3 10	185,799 2 4	1 4 10	279,483 5 7	1 15 7
Totals ..	394,138 17 8	165 10 3	136,264 13 7	6 8 10	1,175,696 18 1	1 12 0	1,706,100 9 4	2 5 2

Population.—Amount of Crown Land alienated on the whole, and to each individual, and amount realized to 31st December, 1858.

61. The population on the 31st December, 1858, was estimated at 504,519; and the Crown lands alienated, from the foundation of the colony to that date, amounted to 3,042,514a. 1r. 39p., making about 6·03 acres to each individual. Each acre had produced to the Government, on the average—in towns, £202 14s.; in suburbs, £6 8s. 3d.; and in the country, £1 12s, or about £2 10s. for every acre sold throughout Victoria.*

Victoria.
Crown Lands Sold.
General Summary from 1837 to 1858 both inclusive.
Table XLV.

TABLE XLV.—VICTORIA.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF CROWN LANDS SOLD 1837–1858.
RETURN showing the Total Extent of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold in each County and District throughout the Colony, from the 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1858, inclusive.

County.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey	86 1 18	1,148 3 21	10,891 3 27	12,127 0 26
Bourke	2,255 0 33	66,669 0 34	654,155 0 12	723,079 1 39
Dalhousie	670 2 18	6,861 2 18	160,326 0 25	167,858 1 21
Dundas	267 0 1	3,972 2 0	32,792 0 5	37,031 2 6
Evelyn	46 2 19	259 0 19	50,588 2 31	50,894 1 29
Follett	49 0 0	729 3 15	6,055 1 5	6,834 0 20
Grant	1,001 3 31	41,125 0 4	498,705 1 39	540,832 1 34
Grenville	230 2 33	4,515 2 7	112,495 3 9	117,242 0 9
Hampden	115 3 8	4,304 2 23	147,140 2 15	151,561 0 6
Heytesbury	6 0 21	799 2 4	24,689 0 5	25,494 2 30
Mornington	175 3 18	3,139 2 20	155,938 1 34	159,253 3 32
Normanby	458 3 16	9,951 0 35	98,544 3 25	108,954 3 36
Polwarth	62 2 0	880 1 29	54,971 1 22	55,914 1 11
Ripon	149 3 9	1,237 1 3	64,685 3 31	66,073 0 3
Talbot	721 2 18	12,191 1 4	233,742 2 22	246,655 2 4
Villiers	597 3 17	8,136 3 26	179,307 3 24	188,042 2 27
Unnamed	2,245 0 36	22,547 1 3	359,872 0 27	384,664 2 26
Totals	9,141 0 16	188,469 3 25	2,844,903 1 38	3,042,514 1 39

* In New South Wales, the estimated area of which is 306,471,588 acres, there were 2,791,107 acres sold up to 31st December, 1858, and 3,680,481 acres granted: total, 6,471,588 acres, leaving 300,000,000 of acres still to be dealt with. In Tasmania, the estimated area of which is 14,482,892 acres, there were 2,900,637 acres granted and sold up to 31st December, 1858, and 1,778,751 acres held under depasturing licenses: total, 4,679,388 acres, leaving a remainder of 9,803,504 acres for future appropriation. In South Australia, the estimated area of which is 192,000,000 acres, there were 2,000,000 of acres sold up to the 4th August, 1859. For the acreage under cultivation in the three colonies, see foot note at page 43.

CROWN LANDS SOLD. Amount realized from 1837–1858, both inclusive.

TABLE XLVI.

TABLE XLVI.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1837 to 1858, inclusive.

COUNTY.	TOWN.		SUBURBAN.		COUNTRY.		TOTAL.	
	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	1,044 7 6	12 1 10	1,979 3 0	1 14 5	11,688 13 0	1 1 5	14,712 3 6	1 4 3
Bourke	1,119,958 1 6	496 12 2	671,018 16 11	10 1 3	1,264,082 9 10	1 18 8	3,055,059 8 3	4 4 6
Dalhousie.. ..	43,031 0 9	64 3 4	44,624 4 7	6 10 1	277,792 12 10	1 14 7	365,447 18 2	2 3 6
Dundas	9,538 17 0	35 14 6	10,309 12 11	2 11 11	37,064 12 7	1 2 7	56,913 2 6	1 10 8
Evelyn	1,017 17 0	21 16 8	1,537 5 7	5 18 6	79,200 18 10	1 11 1	81,756 1 5	1 12 1
Follett	696 19 0	14 4 5	4,497 10 2	6 3 1	6,055 5 11	1 0 0	11,249 15 1	1 12 11
Grant	358,530 15 3	357 17 0	203,225 13 9	4 19 1	734,256 6 0	1 10 8	1,296,012 15 0	2 7 11
Grenville	22,360 1 6	96 18 4	30,167 16 3	6 13 7	200,699 5 5	1 15 8	253,227 3 2	2 3 2
Hampden	2,664 17 0	23 0 3	19,371 12 9	4 10 0	190,495 18 10	1 5 10	212,532 8 7	1 8 0
Heytesbury.. ..	134 10 0	21 18 9	3,086 13 9	3 17 2	33,076 10 3	1 6 9	36,297 14 0	1 8 6
Mornington.. ..	4,362 19 0	24 15 11	12,677 8 3	4 0 9	207,136 6 6	1 6 6	224,176 13 9	1 8 10
Normanby	46,930 11 0	102 5 7	43,149 13 8	4 6 8	122,480 17 5	1 4 10	212,561 2 1	1 19 0
Polwarth	1,193 12 0	19 1 6	3,498 11 1	3 18 6	101,812 7 5	1 17 0	106,504 10 6	1 18 1
Ripon	7,985 1 3	53 6 1	5,178 11 4	4 3 8	139,537 1 10	2 3 1	152,700 14 5	2 6 2
Talbot	50,507 3 8	69 19 10	41,516 8 8	3 7 11	398,461 4 8	1 14 1	490,484 17 0	1 19 9
Villiers	24,965 9 3	41 15 2	35,363 5 5	4 6 11	295,606 7 4	1 12 11	355,935 2 0	1 17 10
Unnamed	158,030 18 11	70 7 9	77,921 3 4	3 9 1	463,796 9 11	1 5 9	699,748 12 2	1 16 4
Totals	1,852,963 1 7	202 14 1	1,209,123 11 5	6 8 3	4,563,243 8 7	1 12 1	7,625,320 1 7	2 10 1

Amount realized by land sales prior to and since gold discovery.

62. The total amount realized by land sales is thus shown to have been £7,625,320 1s. 7d., of which £685,510 14s. 5d. only had been paid previous to the year of the gold discovery, 1851. What Victoria has tangibly to show in return for the seven millions of money so received by the Government since that date is, an increase of nearly half a million of souls prospering more or less over an area as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united, that area being largely intersected by central macadamised roads, and these again being supplemented by still greater improvements in the shape of the telegraph and the rail.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

The settlement of early immigrants in the coast counties.

63. The early immigrant population settled for the most part in the coast counties, and the first main efforts in agriculture were consequently made in Bourke, Grant, and the Portland Bay and Western Port Districts.

Country and Suburban Land sold, to 31st December, 1840.

Acreage under crop.

The total amount of country and suburban land sold to the 31st December, 1840, was 160,214a. 1r. 20p.; of which 3210 acres, or about 2 per cent. only, had up to that date been cultivated. The acreage under crop in Bourke was 1400 acres; and in Grant, the Portland Bay, and Western Port Districts, 1810 acres.

Suburban and Country Lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December, 1845.

64. During the quinquennial period, ending 31st December, 1845, the progress made was as follows:—nearly 11 per cent. of the purchased suburban and country lands in Bourke appears to have been cultivated, or 14,966 acres, out of 140,051 acres sold; nearly 6 per cent. of the same in Grant, or 2865 acres out of 48,972 acres sold; and in the unnamed district

as much as 15 per cent. of the land sold. The total cultivation of the Port Phillip District extended over 25,096 acres, or 11·69 per cent. of the total quantity of alienated country and suburban land.

Suburban and Country Lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December, 1850.

65. During the third quinquennial period, ending 31st December, 1850, the progress made was yet more striking. Bourke showed a cultivated proportion of 12 per cent. on the purchased suburban and country lands, or 23,254 acres out of 193,574 acres sold; Grant showed upwards of 12½ per cent., or 11,173 acres out of 88,848 acres sold; Normanby 2½ per cent., or 290 acres out of 11,787 acres sold; and the unnamed district as much as 24·71 per cent. With respect to the latter item, however, it is well to remark, that the squatters in different parts of the country were, and to some extent still are, in the habit of cultivating, chiefly for forage, unbought portions of their runs, and although the collectors of statistics have never been required to take account of any cultivation but such as exists on purchased lands, there is evidence to show that in this instance they did so. The total per centage of the cultivated land, at this period, was 15·66 per cent. of the suburban and country lands sold.

Suburban and Country Lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December, 1853.

66. At the end of the next period, 31st December, 1853, 1,002,054 acres of country and suburban land had been sold, of which 34,654 acres, or 3·46 per cent. only, was returned as under cultivation. Owing to the defective records made at the time it is impossible to give, with accuracy, the stock and cultivation in each county, but there is sufficient evidence to show that the discovery and attraction of the gold fields, and the consequent scarcity and high price of labor, seriously checked for a time, the progress of agricultural pursuits in nearly every part of the colony. Since that period, however, the ploughshare has, with more or less steadiness year by year, subdued larger and larger breadths of hitherto uncultured soil. For example, three years later, or on the 31st December, 1856, upwards of one and a quarter million of acres in addition, of suburban and country land, had been alienated from the Crown, or, in all, about two millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and forty-eight acres (2,279,647a. 3r. 6p.), of which 179,982a. 3r. 0p., or nearly eight per cent. (7·89) was returned as under cultivation (Table XLVII.). Two years later still (31st December, 1858), upwards of three-quarters of a million of acres more were sold, making a total alienation, at that date, of upwards of three millions of acres of suburban and country land (3,033,373a. 1r. 23p.), of which nearly ten per cent. (9·85) was returned as under cultivation (298,959a. 3r. 0p.), a quantity larger than that of the total breadth of land under crop in either Tasmania, South Australia, or New South Wales in 1858.* The following Table (XLVII.)

Suburban and Country Lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December, 1856.

Suburban and Country Lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December, 1858.

* In 1858 there were returned as under crop 223,295 acres in New South Wales, 264,462 acres in South Australia, and 229,489 acres in Tasmania.

will show in detail for each county its area in square miles and acres; and the extent of acreage under cultivation and its proportion to the alienated country and suburban lands for the agricultural years ending 31st March, 1857 and 1859 respectively.

VICTORIA.
Area of the Counties and Districts in square miles and acres; the total Country and Suburban Lands Sold to 31st December, 1856 and 1858 respectively, and the proportion per cent. cultivated to that alienated.

TABLE XLVII.

TABLE XLVII.—VICTORIA.—The Counties and Districts of the whole Colony, their Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres; the Total Country and Suburban Lands Sold to the end of 1856 and 1858 respectively; with the Land Under Cultivation at the end of the Agricultural Years 1857 and 1859; and the Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as Cultivated to the Suburban and Country Lands Sold.

Counties.	Area in square Miles.	Area in Acres.	1856. Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December, 1856.	1856. Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1857.	1856. Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under Cultivation on 31st Mar., 1857, to total Suburban and Country Lands sold.	1858. Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December, 1858.	1858. Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.	1858. Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under Cultivation on 31st Mar., 1859, to total Suburban and Country Lands sold.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Anglesey ..	1,780	1,139,200	8,052 3 25	308 0 0	3·82	12,040 3 8	2,150 0 0	17·85
Bourke	1,530	979,200	618,606 1 0	64,220 1 0	10·38	720,824 1 6	72,029 0 0	9·99
Dalhousie ..	1,185	758,400	116,847 0 22	12,589 3 0	10·77	167,187 3 3	27,442 0 0	16·41
Dundas ..	2,000	1,280,000	28,905 0 0	918 3 0	3·18	36,764 2 5	1,598 2 0	4·35
Evelyn	1,030	659,200	44,471 2 36	4,323 1 0	9·72	50,847 3 10	4,475 2 0	8·80
Follett	1,040	665,600	6,423 2 37	128 2 0	1·99	6,785 0 20	91 0 0	1·34
Grant	1,700	1,088,000	479,612 1 5	42 453 1 0	8·85	539,830 2 3	56,638 1 0	10·49
Grenville ..	1,470	940,800	67,014 3 10	3,016 2 0	4 50	117,011 1 16	5,690 2 0	4·86
Hampden ..	1,420	908,800	84,798 1 25	927 0 0	1·09	151,445 0 38	1,847 1 0	1·22
Heytesbury ..	1,160	742,400	20,683 2 30	1,701 0 0	8·22	25,488 2 9	2,151 3 0	8·44
Mornington ..	1,800	1,152,000	123,628 0 33	3,433 0 0	2·78	159,078 0 14	4,769 2 0	3·00
Normanby ..	1,920	1,228,800	63,433 2 31	2,714 3 0	4·28	108,496 0 20	4,932 3 0	4·55
Polwarth ..	1,276	816,640	44,581 0 36	2,305 0 0	5·17	55,851 3 11	3,875 0 0	6·94
Ripon	1,825	1,168,000	45,478 2 7	4,589 0 0	10·09	65,923 0 34	14,447 0 0	21 92
Talbot	1,194	764,160	149,959 2 17	8,644 1 0	5·70	245 933 3 26	38,040 2 0	15·47
Villiers	1,660	1,062,400	151,014 1 2	14,146 2 0	9·37	187,444 3 10	26,738 3 0	14·26
Unnamed ..	62,841	40,218,240	226,136 1 10	13,564 0 0	6·00	382,419 1 30	32,042 2 0	8·38
Totals ..	86,831	*55,571,840	2,279,647 3 6	179,982 3 0	7·89	3,033,373 1 23	298,959 3 0	9·85

* A return which was furnished by the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Survey to the Legislative Council, while this report was passing through the press gives the number of acres in the Colony as 55,644,160, equal to 86,944 square miles; and which, if correct, would make 40,290,560 the number of acres, and 62,954 the number of square miles in the Unnamed Districts. This latter return, however, is but a doubtful approximation, and as the original figures have been used in former reports, these are still adhered to.

DUNDAS, the county of, largest estimated area.

67. Of the proclaimed counties, Dundas is estimated to have the largest area, namely, 2000 square miles; but very little of it has yet been sold, and even of that portion, the cultivation is not extensive.

EVELYN, the county of, smallest estimated area.

68. The county of smallest estimated area is Evelyn, 1030 square miles, being little more than half the size of Dundas. About 51,000 acres of country and suburban lands had been sold therein up to 31st December, 1858, and a proportion of about 9 per cent. of the same was under cultivation.

RIPON, the county of, greatest cultivation in proportion to suburban and country lands sold, and the rest of the counties in their order.

69. The county wherein the greatest amount of land was under cultivation at the end of 1858, in proportion to the suburban and country lands sold, was Ripon; 21·92 per cent., or more than a fifth being returned as cultivated. The next in order of cultivation in proportion to agricultural land sold were as follows: Anglesey, 17·85 per cent.; Dalhousie, 16·41 per cent.; Talbot, 15·47 per cent.; Villiers, 14·26 per cent.; Grant, 10·49 per cent.; Bourke, 10 per cent. In the remaining counties the proportions are lower,

all however, (with the exception of an insignificant deficiency in Follett), showing an increased breadth of acreage under cultivation.

70. In regard to the topographical features of the colony generally, many interesting and instructive details are given in the reports furnished by some of the collectors of Agricultural Statistics, and these will be found in the Appendix.

Reports of Collectors in Appendix.

71. In addition to the illustrations of the proportion of land cultivated to the amount of suburban and country land sold; it would be interesting to determine in each county the proportion of land occupied, to the amount sold; and also the proportion that the acres cultivated, bear to the whole area in occupation. In attempting, however, to arrive at these results, it was found that in the counties of Anglesey, Dundas, Follett, Heytesbury, Polwarth, and Villiers (which are marked with asterisks in Table XLVIII.), the figures bring out the anomalous conclusion that the aggregate extent of the holdings amounted to a greater number of acres than the total quantity of land sold. In tracing the source of this evident error, it appears to have arisen mainly, from the difficulty found by the collectors in dividing correctly the acreage comprised in the areas of parishes and properties extending across county boundaries, such as Anglesey and the Murray District; Villiers, Heytesbury, and Polwarth; and the counties of Dundas and Follett; all of which have an undefined contiguity, that has rendered the collectors of Agricultural Statistics unable, when called upon so to do, to reconcile their returns of holdings, obtained personally from the holders, with the Area Tables of land sold, furnished from the office of Crown Lands. Some discrepancy would necessarily arise from the holdings being enumerated at the end of March in each year, while the land sold is brought up to the end of the previous December only, but this is not sufficient to explain the difference, for example, in Polwarth, where there are upwards of 28,000 acres of occupied land in excess of the amount returned as sold. The table however, as computed, is here given, and allowance being made for the exceptions cited, may be taken on the whole as reliable, and will serve, at any rate, as a point for correction or confirmation in future years.

Attempt to determine proportion of suburban and country land occupied to the total sold.

Result given in Table XLVIII.

72. The land sold in Ripon and Talbot appears to be almost entirely under occupation; and in Evelyn only 10 per cent. of the land sold seems to be unoccupied; Grant, Grenville, Hampden, and Normanby have upwards of 80 per cent. of the lands sold, in occupation; Bourke has upwards of 75 per cent.; and more than half of the purchased lands in Dalhousie and Mornington are returned as occupied.

73. With respect to the area cultivated in proportion to the extent of the holdings, Dalhousie stands at the head of the counties, showing nearly

Extent of cultivation in proportion to extent of holdings.

29 per cent. of cultivation; Ripon comes next, exhibiting upwards of 23 per cent.; Talbot shows about 16 per cent.; Bourke upwards of 13 per cent.; Grant upwards of 12 per cent.; and so on downwards to the county of Hampden, which yields only 1·52 per cent. of cultivated land upon the acreage sold. Follett shows still less, 1·13 per cent., but that county has already been alluded to (par. 71) as one of those comprising debateable land.

Victoria.

Suburban and country land alienated to 31st December, 1858; and extent and proportion of same in occupation and cultivation on 31st March, 1859, with proportions per cent.

Table XLVIII.

Table XLVIII.—Showing the quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December, 1858, the total extent of Land held in Occupation, and the extent of Land under Cultivation on the 31st March, 1859; the proportions per cent. of the Land in Occupation to that Sold, and the proportions per cent. of the Land Cultivated to that Occupied, in each County, in the Unnamed Districts, and in the total of the Colony of Victoria:—

Counties.	Quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December, 1858.	Extent of Land in Occupation on 31st March, 1859.	Extent of Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.	Proportions per cent. of Land in Occupation to that Sold.	Proportions per cent. of Land under cultivation to that in Occupation.
	A. R. P.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
Anglesey*	12,040 3 8	17,341¼	2,150	..	12·39
Bourke	720,824 1 6	548,682¼	72,029	76·12	13·12
Dalhousie	167,187 3 3	94,833¼	27,442	56·72	28·93
Dundas*	36,764 2 5	42,639½	1,598½	..	3·74
Evelyn	50,847 3 10	45,613¾	4,475½	89·70	9·81
Follett*	6,785 0 20	8,041	91	..	1·13
Grant	539,830 2 3	458,496¾	56,638¼	84·93	12·35
Grenville	117,011 1 16	100,534¾	5,690½	85·92	5·66
Hampden	151,445 0 38	121,320½	1,847¼	80·11	1·52
Heytesbury*	25,488 2 9	40,334	2,151¾	..	5·33
Mornington	159,078 0 14	86,911	4,769½	54·63	5·49
Normanby	108,496 0 20	87,697¼	4,932¾	80·83	5·62
Polwarth*	55,851 3 11	84,156½	3,875	..	4·60
Ripon	65,923 0 34	61,670	14,447	93 55	23·42
Talbot	245,933 3 26	239,216	38,040½	97·26	15·90
Villiers*..	187,444 3 10	195,240½	26,738¾	..	13·69
Unnamed	382,419 1 30	286,428½	32,042½	74·89	11·19
Total of the Colony ..	3,033,373 1 23	2,519,156¾	298,959¾	83·05	11·87

Number and Extent of Holdings.

Decrease of small and increase of large holdings, in 1859.

74. During the year ending 31st March, 1859, there was a decrease of 296 in the number of holdings under five acres. On the other hand, with all larger holdings there was a considerable increase, and chiefly among those of from fifty to one hundred, and of from one hundred to two hundred acres, in extent; as will be seen by the following Table:—

Increase and Decrease of Holdings.

Table XLIX.

Table XLIX.— Showing the Increase and Decrease of Holdings of various sizes, in the Years 1857–8 and 1858–9.

Size of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.			
	1857–8.	1859–9.	Increase.	Decrease.
Under 5 acres	1,082	786	...	296
5 acres and under 15 acres	1,429	1,674	245	—
15 „ „ 30 „	1,143	1,241	98	—
30 „ „ 50 „	997	1,206	209	—
50 „ „ 100 „	1,812	2,199	387	—
100 „ „ 200 „	1,722	2,087	365	—
200 „ „ 500 „	1,206	1,413	207	—
500 and upwards	868	967	99	—
Total	10,259	11,573	1,314	—

75. The average size of farms, properly so called, was estimated in the year ending 31st March, 1858, at about 90 acres. This average was arrived at by deducting all those under 5 acres (these being regarded as little more than mere gardens), together with all holdings over 500 acres, which having but three per cent. of cultivation, were evidently used chiefly for grazing purposes. The average size of holdings in that year, without making these deductions, was about 206 acres. By using the like process for the year ending 31st March, 1859, it appears, that after deducting as before, all holdings under 5 acres, as well as all those above 500 acres, the average size of farms in Victoria has risen to about 95 acres; and that without making such deductions, the average has increased to 218 acres.*

Average size of farms.

76. The following Table (L.) shows the number of occupiers of purchased land; the extent in occupation; and the extent of tillage during three years, viz., 1857, 1858, and 1859 :—

Increase in the number of Occupiers, and Extent of Acreage and Tillage, 1857-1859.

TABLE L.—Showing the Total Number of Occupiers of Purchased Land in the Colony; the Total Extent of Land in Occupation; and the Total Extent under Cultivation during the Agricultural Year ending 31st March, 1857, 1858, and 1859 respectively.

VICTORIA.
TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF PURCHASED LAND; AND EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION AND UNDER TILLAGE, 1857, 1858, AND 1859.
TABLE L.

Year ending—	Number of Occupiers of Purchased Land.	Total Extent of Land in Occupation.	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.
		acres.	acres.
31st March, 1857	7,523	1,532,349	179,983
„ 1858	10,259	2,113,134	237,729
„ 1859	11,573	2,519,157	298,960

77. The proportionate extent of the total land in occupation to each individual of the population rose from 3·7 acres per head in 1857, to nearly 5 acres per head, in 1859, and this notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the number of the inhabitants. The average number of the acres cultivated by each holder had likewise risen from 23 to nearly 26 acres, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to the number in occupation remained quite as high in 1859 as in 1857, although in the intervening period nearly one million additional acres of Crown land had been alienated.

Increased average of land in occupation to each inhabitant; the average number of acres cultivated by each holder, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to those in occupation.

* *See* Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for the year ending 31st March, 1858, page 4. The English Census, of 1851, showed that there were 285,936 farms in Great Britain, of the average size of 102 acres. In England and Wales the farms amounted to 225,318, of 111 acres on an average; in Scotland, 56,650 farms had an average size of 74 acres. Two thirds of the farms in Great Britain were of a size under 100 acres. But there are nearly as many acres (2,152,050) in the hands of 2038 English farmers, having farms of 700 acres and upwards, as there are acres (2,141,990) in the occupation of 97,800 small farmers.

VICTORIA.
AVERAGE EXTENT OF PURCHASED LAND IN OCCUPATION, &c.
TABLE LI.

TABLE LI.—Showing the Average Extent of Land in the Occupation of individuals throughout the Colony, the proportion of the Land in Occupation to each individual in the Colony, the Average Number of Acres Cultivated by each holder, and the Number of Acres in Crop to every 1000 acres in Occupation, during each of the last three years:—

Year ending—	Average extent of holdings throughout the Colony.	Proportion of the land in occupation to each individual of the population.	Average number of acres cultivated by each holder.	Number of acres in crop to every 1000 acres in occupation.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
31st March, 1857	204	3·7	23	117
„ 1858	206	4·5	23	112
„ 1859	218	4·9	26	118

The greater area under cultivation by holders of from 50 to 350 acres.

78. Of the total extent under tillage in the year ending 31st March, 1859, (viz., 298,960 acres,) there were nearly two-thirds (or 191,184 acres) cultivated by persons holding from 50 to 350 acres. The counties wherein the largest increase of cultivation took place were Dalhousie, increase 10,122 acres; Grant, increase 8176 acres; Ripon, increase 5195 acres; Talbot, increase 17,594 acres; Villiers, increase 5225 acres; and the District of the Loddon, increase 5155 acres. These counties, with the exception of Villiers, follow pretty closely the rule just mentioned, namely, that the greater proportion of the area in cultivation and throughout the colony is due to the holders of from 50 to 350 acres. In Villiers the proportion is greater than two-thirds, inasmuch as this class cultivates 20,376 acres out of 26,739 acres.

Counties where greatest increase of cultivation took place in 1859.

Board of Agriculture and Experimental Farm.

79. The formation by Act of Parliament of an Agricultural Board, composed chiefly of delegates from local agricultural societies throughout Victoria, and the establishment of an Experimental Farm in the neighborhood of Melbourne,* are indications of a strong desire on the part of the Government and the Legislature to systematize the practice of superior farming throughout the colony. There is ample proof that a continuous process of exhaustion of the soil has been carried on in the chief farming districts; and unless scientific culture, or what is termed high farming, spread over the land, it will be difficult to maintain the average produce of grain crops even at their present rate. Victorian wheat crops, although more prolific than those of the neighboring colonies, do not as yet approach to anything like the estimated yield in England (paragraph 90).†

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* *See* Report on Experimental Farm, by Mr. Director Skilling, in Appendix hereto, page 72.

† In order to show what may be effected by a spirit of progress, it is instructive to turn to the Liverpool Surveys. From 1815 to 1825 the mercantile estimates of the average yield of wheat per acre in England was 32·1 bushels; from 1826 to 1835 it was 32·2 bushels; from 1836 to 1845 it was 40·9 bushels; and from 1846 to 1855 as high as 45·7 bushels. It is usual for merchants employing these figures to deduct a sixth, which still leaves a very high average. Tooke says—"Whatever may prove to be the correct version of the facts, as regards the acreable produce, I entertain no doubt but that the Liverpool Surveys, which I have now the means of referring to, do present perhaps the best available evidence expressed in figures of the *relative* productiveness of the successive harvests from 1815 to 1855."—*History of Prices*, vol v., page 132. The valuable work from which I have just quoted, is a model for all writings of its class. The fifth and sixth volumes especially, are admirably written; and the latter, in particular, has much interest for Australians, as Mr. Tooke's able co-adjutor, Mr. Newmarch, the editor of the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, has therein treated (pages 781 to 848) on matters connected with the colonial increase of population, and on wages and prices in Victoria.

Bread : its Demand and Supply.

Bread: its Demand and Supply.

80. A further point of great interest is how far the inhabitants of Victoria are and have been growers of the bread they daily consume. In the very infancy of the colony it was, of course, absolutely necessary to import grain, flour, and biscuit, for the new comers, until sufficient land was subdued to constitute anything like a national harvest. And thus it was, that not till 1841 did the inhabitants produce even a third of the wheat necessary for their consumption. In 1845 they had advanced so far as to produce two-thirds of their requirements, and by 1850 they grew as much as 91 per cent. of the wheat available for consumption. This proportion has not been reached since. The gold fields drained the country of agricultural laborers, and the growth of 1854 and 1855 was only a little over 10 per cent. of the annual need of the colony. In the year 1856 strenuous efforts were made to revive the agricultural interest, and a third of the necessary bread stuffs was once more the result. In 1858 the harvest yielded more than 54 per cent. of the requirements of the colony; and in 1859, the proportion of wheat grown to the total quantity of wheat, flour, and bread, available, was a little over 44 per cent. The following Table (LII.) shows the amount of wheat grown as contrasted with the amount imported in each year, from 1839–1859, both inclusive.

Proportion of wheat grown and imported for the past twenty years.

81. The table was constructed in the following manner—first, the population at the end of each year was calculated from official returns, showing the excess of immigration over emigration, and of births over deaths, amended by proportions deduced from the numbers polled at the several censuses. The mean between the population at the end of each year so obtained, and the population at the end of the year immediately preceding it, was then used to form a rough estimate of the number constantly living, throughout the year, as given in the second column of the table. The wheat, flour, and bread, available for consumption (column 5) were deduced, as far as regards the wheat, from the number of bushels shown by the agricultural returns (column 3) as having been grown in the colony during each year, added to the number of bushels imported, after deducting the exports of the same article (column 4). The quantities of flour and bread imported during each year were furnished by the customs tables in lbs., and the figures, after deducting the number of pounds of the same articles exported, were reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat, upon the assumption that 45 pounds of flour or bread equal a bushel of wheat.

Mode of constructing. Table LII.

VICTORIA.
MEAN POPULATION CONSTANTLY LIVING, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1839 TO 1859, BOTH INCLUSIVE; AND THE WHEAT GROWN AND IMPORTED DURING THE SAME PERIOD, WITH PER CENTAGE OF INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION, &c.
TABLE LII.

TABLE LII.—Showing the Estimated Mean Population constantly living in Victoria throughout the year; the Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria, available for each year's consumption; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread; and the total residue of Wheat grown and imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread available for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of the same articles; also the number of Bushels of Wheat available for each Individual living in the Colony, and the Proportions per Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread available for consumption throughout each year, from 1839 to 1859 inclusive.

Year.	Mean Estimated Population constantly living in the Colony during each Year.	Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria available for consumption during each Year.	Residue of Imports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread left for consumption during each Year, after deducting Exports of same articles.		Total Residue of Wheat Grown and Imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread, left for consumption during each Year, after deducting Exports of same articles.		No. of Bush. of Wheat available for each individual throughout each Year.	Proportion pr. Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread, available for consumption throughout each Year.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	Bushels.	lbs.		
1839	5,201	2,000	39,722	27	41,722	27	8·02	4·80
1840	8,056	2,600	57,424	10	60,024	10	7·45	4·33
1841	15,353	50,420	*76,315	18	126,735	18	8·25	39·78
1842	22,107	47,840	95,206	26	143,046	26	6·47	33·44
1843	23,951	55,360	58,616	40	113,976	40	4·76	48·57
1844	25,418	104,040	*66,658	2	170,698	2	6·71	60·95
1845	29,007	142,139	74,699	10	216,838	10	7·47	65·55
1846	34,807	234,734	43,927	30	278,661	30	8·00	84·23
1847	40,635	345,946	36,870	5	382,816	5	9·42	90·37
1848	47,163	349,730	64,725	24	414,455	24	8·79	84·38
1849	58,805	410,220	76,065	7	486,285	7	8·27	84·36
1850	71,191	556,167	56,236	7	612,403	7	8·60	90·82
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811	0	772,978	0	8·90	71·95
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006	15	1,941,327	15	14·61	37·77
1853	195,378	498,704	1,494,775	41	1,993,479	41	10·20	25·02
1854	267,371	154,202	1,384,385	32	1,538,587	32	5·75	10·02
1855	338,315	250,091	2,235,972	15	2,486,063	15	7·35	10·06
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,610	25	3,384,621	25	8·88	33·92
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,904	12	3,817,660	12	8·87	48·69
1858	483,827	1,808,438	1,504,759	20	3,313,197	20	6·85	54·58
1859	517,226	1,564,792	1,954,200	39	3,518,992	39	6·80	44·45

* For the years 1841 and 1844 no documents have been found from which the excess of imports of wheat, flour, and bread, over exports of those articles can be calculated. The figures given are an estimate, deduced from the average of the years immediately preceding and following those two years.

INDIVIDUAL YEARLY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

INDIVIDUAL YEARLY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

82. The amount of bread required per annum for each individual is a problem that has been often attempted by eminent statists, of different nations, and the answers have not, on the whole, been altogether satisfactory. In France, M. du Prés de St. Maur, in 1746, calculated, with elaborate care, that 12·78 imperial bushels were requisite for each Frenchman, and M. Paucton, a generation later (1780), showed with equal elaborateness, in relation to soldiers only that $10\frac{3}{4}$ bushels only, were necessary; and now, within the last few years, it is asserted that the French, who are commonly reputed as comparatively large bread eaters, really consume on the average only 4·73 bushels: the highest average "being in six departments of the Midi Oriental, where it is 5·97 bushels," and the "lowest in twelve departments also of the Midi Oriental, where the allowance is but 2·64 bushels." *

The Estimates of St. Maur and Paucton in France, and Jacob and McCulloch in England.

* See Lord Lovelace's paper on the modern work of M. M. Monnier and Rubichon.—*Statistical Journal, vol.* xi., *p.*. 311.

In England, at the present day, Mr. McCulloch, in the absence of official data, has reckoned eight bushels of wheat as the average yearly individual consumption of the English; and Mr. Jacob, the Inspector-General of Corn Returns, in his reports ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, put the rate as low as six and a half bushels per head.* An attempt is made in the sixth column of the above table to solve the same problem for Victoria. It will be observed that, excluding the years 1852 and 1853, when imports and immigrants poured into the colony in a manner defying all previous certain calculation, the number of bushels of wheat available for each individual throughout each year ranged from 4·76 bushels in 1843 to 9·42 in 1847. The year 1843 was a year of great commercial distress, and the year 1847 was one wherein Port Phillip produced upwards of 90 per cent. of the wheat she wanted. All the other years show a fluctuation ranging from about six and a half to nine bushels per head. In 1857 there were nearly nine bushels to each individual available by importation and growth; and in 1858 and 1859 there appears scarcely seven bushels per head, but to arrive at a truer approximation for these latter years it is necessary that we should take into consideration the Chinese element.

Estimate of yearly average consumption for Victoria.

83. During the year 1853 the Chinese first began to arrive, and at the time of taking the census of 1854 there were about 2000 located in the colony. This number had increased to 25,370 by the 29th March, 1857, the day of the succeeding census. At the end of 1857 it is estimated there were 35,000 in the colony. Taking 30,000 as the average number throughout that year, 35,000 as the average throughout 1858, and 42,000 throughout 1859, and, as users of rice in lieu of bread, deducting them altogether from the total mean population in the colony for those years we have the following results:—

The Chinese element in relation to wheat consumption in Victoria.

Year.	Mean population exclusive of Chinese.	Number of bushels of wheat available for each individual.
1857 ...	... 400,347 ...	... 9·54
1858 ...	... 448,827 ...	... 7·38
1859 ...	... 475,226 ...	... 7·40

Thus the amount of wheat available for individual yearly consumption among the Caucasian race in Victoria, including the amount saved for seed and used for other purposes, appears to have been during the past two years less than seven and a half bushels per head; which rate is evidently nearer the truth

The average individual consumption of wheat by Caucasians in Victoria.

* Mr. Tooke (History of Prices, vol. v., p. 117) justly says—"Between Mr. Jacob's estimate of 6·5 and St. Maur's estimate of 12·78 imperial bushels, there is a difference of the most extreme kind, and a difference which may well justify the exercise of great caution in receiving any conclusions founded upon supposed rates of consumption." It will be observed that I have not taken, as McCulloch and the authors above-mentioned were forced to do, certain "supposed rates of consumption" as the basis of the calculations in Table LII., but the actual residue of imports over exports, added to the amount of wheat returned as grown in the colony.

than are the rates given for 1858 and 1859 in the sixth column of Table LII., based as they were on the total population.

84. The effect of the influx of the Mongolian race upon the imports of rice is shown by the following table.

THE CONSUMPTION OF RICE BY MONGOLIANS AND CAUCASIANS.

TABLE LIII.

TABLE LIII.—Showing the Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice; the Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of the European and other Colonists, exclusive of the Chinese; the residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese, and the number of pounds of Rice available for each individual Chinese in the Colony throughout each year.

Date.	Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.	Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice during each Year.	Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of European and other Colonists, exclusive of Chinese, throughout each Year.	Residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese throughout each Year.	Number of Pounds of Rice available for each Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1854	...	2,679,168	...	...	...
1855	...	13,453,216	...	...	...
1856	...	17,451,504	...	...	...
1857	30,000	21,375,200	2,522,186	18,853,014	628·43
1858	35,000	17,366,944	2,827,610	14,539,334	415·41
1859	42,000	38,572,688	2,993,924	35,578,764	847·11

NOTE.—For the five years preceding the first arrival of the Chinese, viz., from 1848 to 1852 inclusive, the consumption of rice was at the average rate of 6·3 pounds for each individual in the colony; the quantity required for the annual consumption of the European and other colonists exclusive of Chinese has therefore been calculated at that rate per head.

Quantity of rice available for daily consumption of Chinese, 1857–1859.

85. The amount of rice available for daily consumption by the Chinese, was by the above figures in 1857, 1·72 lbs.; in 1858, 1·14 lbs.; and in 1859, 2·32 lbs per man.

Question as to proportionate consumption of bread by adults and children deferred for further data.

86. The question as to the relative proportion of bread food consumed by adults and children, male and female, I have deferred for further information than I at present possess. The proportionate number of females to the male population is to be found in Table I., and the variation in the population of children under seven, to the total population at various census periods is shown as follows; so that those curious in this matter may follow the question up for themselves.

CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN AT CENSUS PERIODS, 1841–1857.

TABLE LIV.

TABLE LIV.—Showing the Population of the Colony according to each Census; the Number of Children under Seven years of age at each Census, and the proportions per cent. that Children under Seven bore at each Census to the total Population.

Date of each Census.	Total Population according to each Census.	Number of Children under 7 years of age, according to each Census.	Proportions per cent. that Children under 7 years of age bore at each Census to the Total Population.
2nd March, 1841	11,738	1,549	13·196
2nd March, 1846	32,879	8,365	25·442
2nd March, 1851	77,345	18,937	24·484
26th April, 1854	236,798	32.319	13·648
29th March, 1857	*410,766	70,931	17·025

* According to the Census of 1857, the total number of persons in the colony, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, was 383,574. The proportion of 70,931 children under seven years of age, to that number, is 18,492 per cent.

Nature of the Crops Cultivated.

Nature of the Crops and breadth of Land Cultivated. 1847–1859.

87. Throughout the whole period under review the main crops cultivated were wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following Table (LV.) will show the extreme fluctuations that have taken place from year to year, both in the extent of land cultivated and the comparative proportion of acres devoted to the several crops. For example, at the commencement of 1847, there were 31,499 acres returned as under cultivation, and this amount gradually increased till the commencement of 1852, when there were found to be 57,296 acres under crop, while in the succeeding years, 1853 and 1854, the cultivated acreage was narrowed to 36,662 acres and 34,651 acres respectively. Since 1854, however, the extent of acreage cultivated has widened from year to year; and while the population, little more than doubled during the five years, 1854–1859, the extent of land cultivated in the latter year was nearly six-fold of that in the former year, or 298,959 acres in 1859, against 54,724 acres in 1854.

Extent in acres of Wheat Crop, 1854–1859.

88. The breadth of land under cultivation since 1854 has increased in respect of each of the above-named crops. The wheat crop extended over 7553 acres only in 1854, while it covered 78,234 acres in 1859. A vigorous effort in wheat growing was made in 1856–7, the acreage for the crop being nearly doubled in extent over that for the previous year, viz., from 42,686 acres to 80,154 acres; and in the following year (1857–1858) a still greater breadth of soil was devoted to the same grain, viz., 87,230 acres; but in the following year there was a decline of about 9000 acres. In that year (ending 31st March, 1859) during which 60,000 acres of new land were brought under cultivation, the agriculturists preferred to grow oats, potatoes, and hay, as the previous season had been one of remarkable dryness, and the wheat crops were thereby seriously injured. It is recorded that wheat yielded $2\frac{2}{5}$ bushels per acre less than did the crops of the three preceding years, and the total loss was estimated at not less than 209,000 bushels, which was mainly attributed to the long continued drought and the prevalence of hot winds.*

Extent of Land under Hay, Oats, and Potatoes.

89. While, however, the breadth of wheat land was nearly nine thousand acres less in 1859 than in 1858, the breadth of the oat lands was increased by upwards of thirty-seven thousand acres, the hay lands by upwards of ten thousand acres, and the potato lands by nearly the same amount.

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* "The greatest amount of injury is attributed to the hot wind of 23rd December, 1857, which, besides having been the highest in temperature was also the longest in duration. Farmers who previously anticipated from the luxuriance of their fields a yield of forty bushels per acre, obtained frequently but twelve bushels; and it is alleged that those portions of fields facing the north suffered to the extent of four bushels more than those facing the south, or which were sheltered by trees or the ridges of hills"—Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for 1858, p. 8. In November, 1838, there was a general fast proclaimed throughout New South Wales on account of the long continued drought; and agriculture in Victoria has for the last four years been suffering from a recurrence of dry seasons and blight.

Table LV.—Victoria.—Total Amount of Land under Cultivation, the number of Acres under each of the principal Crops, and the Proportion per Cent. of the Number of Acres under each of those Crops to the Total Number of Acres under Cultivation, during each year from the year ending 31st December, 1838, to the year ending 31st March, 1859.

Year.	Total extent of Land under Cultivation.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Green Forage.	
		Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Areas.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.
31st Dec., 1838	140	80	57·1	20	14·3	..	..	20	14·3	..	..	..	..
„ 1839	430	190	44·1	80	18·6	10	2·3	150	37·2	..	..	..	..
Nov., 1840	3,210	1,940	60·4	820	25·5	300	9 3	150	4·9	..	..	..	..
31st Dec., 1841	4,881	1,702	34·9	1,187	24·3	353	7 2	932	19·1	548	11·2	..	..
30th Sept., 1842	8,121	2,432	29·9	2,029	24 9	761	9·4	1,419	17·5	1,402	17·3	..	..
31st Dec., 1843	12,068	4,674	38 7	2,560	21·2	1,063	8·8	2,069	17·1	1,622	13·4	..	..
„ 1844	15,689	6,945	44·3	4,371	27·9	1,727	11·0	2,486	15·8	..	..	..	..
„ 1845	25,094	11,481	45 7	3,770	15·0	1,847	7·4	2,041	8·1	5,877	23·4	..	..
31st Mar., 1847	31,499	15,802	50 1	5,718	18·1	2,034	6·5	2,140	6·8	5,672	17·9	..	..
„ 1848	37,189	18,680	50·2	7,024	18·8	2,531	6·8	2,639	7·1	6,153	16 5	..	..
„ 1849	40,173	19,435	48·4	8,634	21·4	2 944	7·3	2,578	6·4	6,417	15·9	..	..
„ 1850	52,185	28,568	54·7	3,403	6 5	3,832	7·3	2,838	5·4	12,782	24·4	..	..
„ 1851	52,176	28,567	54 7	4,092	7·8	3,831	7·3	2,837	5 4	12,782	24·3	..	..
„ 1852	57,296	29,623	51·7	6,426	11·2	1,327	2·3	2,375	4·3	16,745	29·2	708	1·2
„ 1853	36,662	16,823	45·9	2,947	8·0	411	1·1	1,978	5·4	14,045	38·3	401	1·1
„ 1854	34,651	7,553	21·8	2,289	6·6	411	1·2	1,636	4·7	21,645	62·5	891	2·6
„ 1855	54,715	12,827	23 5	5,341	9·9	691	1·3	3,297	6·0	31,443	57·5	957	1·8
„ 1856	115,135	42,686	37·0	17,800	15·4	1,548	1·3	11,017	9·5	40,111	34·9	1,014	·9
„ 1857	179,982	80,154	44·5	25,024	13·9	2,233	1·2	16,281	9·0	51,910	28·8	1,046	·6
„ 1858	237.729	87,230	36 6	40,222	16 9	5,409	2 2	20,697	8·7	75,536	31·7	2,074	·8
„ 1859	298,959	78,234	26·2	77,526	25·9	5,322	1·8	30,026	10·0	86,162	28 9	7,409	2 5

Note.—From 1841 to 1851 inclusive, the number of tons of hay "produced" only was returned; the acreage under hay appearing to have been included with that under oats. The gross number of tons of hay for each year during that period was, therefore, divided by 1·64 which was the average number of tons produced yearly during the four subsequent years. By this means the probable acreage of hay, as above given, was arrived at, and this being deducted from the number of acres improperly returned as wholly under oats, leaves an approximately correct acreage for that crop also.

The Average Produce of Crops.

90. It is clear that while the produce of crops depends greatly upon the nature and condition of the soil, its mode of culture, and the quality of the seed sown, there will always remain further disturbing forces which human foresight cannot altogether control. The weather is one of these; and notwithstanding the wisest appliances of science and art, the harvest, in regard to its bountifulness or deficiency, will vary from year to year with the ever changing conditions of moisture, electricity, and heat. On looking down the fourth column of the following Table (LVI.) it will be seen that the lowest yield of wheat is returned in 1848, when about $18\frac{3}{4}$ bushels were produced on the average to each acre; and the highest recorded yield of the same grain is given in 1853, when upwards of $29\frac{1}{2}$ bushels were returned per acre. In the following year about $20\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are given as the average. In the succeeding year (1856) the average was raised to nearly 27 bushels per acre. In 1857 it decreased to little more than 23 bushels per acre; and in the years ending 31st March, 1858 and 1859, the yield was returned at about 20 bushels per acre. In certain portions of the colony the average yield of wheat has been quoted at upwards of 40 bushels, and in a few instances, under peculiarly favorable conditions of soil and season, at from 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Under the present state of farming in Victoria, however, it would apparently not be prudent to calculate upon the general crop of wheat yielding more

Produce of wheat crops; 1838-1859.

than 20 bushels per acre on the average.* Low as this rate is, compared with that of England and Wales, it nevertheless appears to exceed the average produce of South Australia and New South Wales by no less than five bushels per acre.† Similar observations apply to some of the other main crops, as will be seen on reference to the following :—

VICTORIA.
ACREAGE UNDER VARIOUS CROPS, AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE PRODUCE OF EACH CROP; 1838-1859.
TABLE LVI.

TABLE LVI.—Showing the NUMBER of ACRES under each of the principal Crops; the QUANTITY PRODUCED; and the AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, during each Year, from 31st December, 1838, to 31st March, 1859.

YEAR.	WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			POTATOES.			HAY.		
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
		bush.			bush.			bush.			tons.			tons.	
31st Dec., 1838	80	2,000	25·0	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1839	190	2,600	13·7	80	..	..	10	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., 1840	1,940	50,420	25·9	820	26,750	32·6	300	9,000	30·0	150	300	2·0	..	..	..
31st Dec., 1841	1,702	47,840	28·1	1,187	37,325	31·4	353	9,385	26·6	932	3,734	4·0	548	900	1·6
30th Sept., 1842	2,432	55,360	22·7	2,029	66,100	32·5	761	20,025	26·3	1,419	5,996	4·2	1,402	2,300	1·6
31st Dec., 1843	4,674	104,040	22·3	2,560	70,789	27·7	1,063	25,156	23·6	2,069	6,933	3·4	1,622	2,661	1·6
„ 1844	6,945	142,139	20·5	4,371	44,494	10·2	1,727	40,117	23·2	2,486	10 614	4·3	..	6,988	..
„ 1845	11,481	234,734	20·4	3,770	71,368	19·0	1,847	39,289	21·3	2,041	11,138	5·5	5,877	9,639	1·6
31st March, 1847	15,802	345,946	21·9	5,718	185,856	32·5	2,034	47,737	23·4	2,140	9,030	4·2	5,672	9,303	1·6
„ 1848	18,680	349,730	18·7	7,024	201,385	28·7	2,531	29,115	11·5	2,639	7,255	2·7	6,153	10,091	1·6
„ 1849	19,435	410,220	21·1	8,634	78,887	9·1	2,944	36,403	12·3	2,578	21,741	8·4	6,417	10,625	1·6
„ 1850	28,568	556,167	19·5	3,403	99,535	29·2	3,832	40,144	10·5	2,838	5,613	2 0	12,782	20,964	1·6
„ 1851	28,567	556,167	19·5	4,092	99,535	24·3	3,831	40,143	10·5	2,837	5,613	2·0	12,782	20,964	1·6
„ 1852	29,623	733,321	24·8	6,426	132,311	20·6	1,327	34,330	25·9	2,375	5,987	2·5	16,745	29,691	1·7
„ 1853	16,823	498,704	29·6	2,947	96,980	32·9	411	9,431	22·9	1,978	4 512	2·3	14,045	21,286	1·5
„ 1854	7,553	154,202	20·4	2,289	50,787	22·2	411	10,269	24·9	1,636	2,751	1·7	21,645	33,917	1·5
„ 1855	12,827	250,091	19·5	5,341	130,746	24·5	691	14,339	20·7	3,297	8,382	2·5	31,443	53,455	1·7
„ 1856	42,686	1,148,011	26·9	17,800	614,613	34·5	1,548	45,150	29·2	11,017	59,796	5·4	40,111	83,284	2·1
„ 1857	80,154	1,858,756	23·2	25,024	641,679	25·6	2,233	69,548	31·1	16,281	36,895	2·3	51,910	81,049	1·6
„ 1858	87,230	1,808,438	20·7	40,222	1,249,800	31·1	5,409	156,458	28·9	20,697	51,115	2·4	75,536	137,475	1·8
„ 1859	78,234	1,564,792	20·0	77,526	2,160,357	27·9	5,322	115,393	21·7	30,026	108,466	3·6	86.162	113,542	1·4

* Mr. McCulloch, in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," eighth edition, article "Corn Laws and Corn Trade," gives an estimate, on which he states he has bestowed a good deal of pains, of $3\frac{3}{4}$ quarters, or thirty bushels, as the average produce of wheat per acre in the United Kingdom.

† Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar-General of New South Wales, reports that the yield of wheat has ranged from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in the five years (1854–1858, both inclusive), the average being a trifle over 15 bushels per acre in that colony. The following table includes the produce of other crops besides wheat, and will prove interesting as a comparison with the Victorian results in Table LVI. Mr. Rolleston further quotes some figures to show that in South Australia, in 1858, the wheat crop did not exceed that average.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Average Produce per Acre of each of the principal Crops, during each of the five years, from 1854 to 1858, inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Mean of Five Years.
Wheat (bushels)	12·7	15·4	16·5	14·4	16·5	15·1
Maize „	30·0	29·5	33·9	26·1	34·9	30 8
Barley „	10·3	14·4	15·6	12·9	25·0	15·6
Oats „	16·8	19·0	14·1	13·1	16·5	15·9
Potatoes (tons)	2·9	4·1	3·1	2 6	3·5	3·2
Hay „	·8	1·3	1 4	1·5	1·6	1·3

TASMANIA.

In Tasmania, the average Produce under different Crops, during the years 1857 and 1858, was as follows: –

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1857	19·2	16·9	21·2	3·7
1858	18·4	18·7	19·4	4·6
Average of two years	18·8	17·8	20·3	4·1

Minor Crops.

91. Efforts have been made from time to time to grow various crops other than those cited in Table LVI., but hitherto such efforts have been rewarded with but partial and intermittent success. Maize was cultivated to the following extent from 1854 to 1859, both inclusive :—

MAIZE.

ACREAGE, TOTAL YIELD, AND AVERAGE PRODUCE, PER ACRE, 1854-1859.

TABLE LVII.

TABLE LVII.—MAIZE.

Year ending—	Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
31st March, 1854	19	60	3·2
„ 1855	35	387	11·1
„ 1856	121	3,142	26·0
„ 1857	326	8,308	25·5
„ 1858	445	6,558	14·7
„ 1859	480	9,698	20·2

92. The cultivation of Turnips has not made equal progress :—

TURNIPS.

ACREAGE, TOTAL YIELD, AND AVERAGE PPODUCE, PER ACRE, 1856-1859.

TABLE LVIII.

TABLE LVIII.—TURNIPS.

Year ending—	Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
31st March, 1856	355	2,909	8·2
„ 1857	512	5,073	9·9
„ 1858	355	1,583	4·5
„ 1859	332	1,334¾	4·0

Minor Crops.

93. The cultivation of Peas, Beans, and Millet, Mangel Wurzel, Sorghum, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, Onions, and other minor crops, (exclusive of those cultivated in gardens) did not, in 1858–59, extend over 1000 acres

Gardens and Orchards.

94. Gardens and Orchards were enumerated in the agricultural year, ending 31st March, 1858, as covering 4967 acres. At the corresponding period of 1859, Gardens were put down as occupying 5486 acres, and Orchards 397 acres; total, 5883 acres, or an increase on the whole of 916 acres in the year.

Introduction of the Imphee and Sorghum.

95. Seeds of the Imphee and Sorghum Saccharatum were distributed by me gratuitously to cultivators throughout most parts of Australia, in the middle of the year 1857. The Honorable E. Deas Thomson had some time previously introduced the Sorghum into New South Wales, but of this I was not aware when I obtained the seeds of that plant from Europe. The Imphee, however, so far as I can learn, was never before brought to these shores. The Sorghum has been tried, and it appears that it will grow and fructify profitably in Victoria generally; but the Imphee, although producing much more luxuriantly in stem and leaf than the Sorghum, cannot, so far as my experiments have gone, be depended upon for ripening its seeds in this colony. On the other hand, in New South Wales, I am assured it has proved a decided success,

and therefore, perhaps, it will eventually prove judicious for Victorians to cultivate the plant, for forage, from seed ripening annually in New South Wales.*

96. The subject of Vine-growing has at intervals obtained the earnest support of the press, and a few enterprising individuals among the general public have become cultivators; but private effort, both in New South Wales and Victoria, has been hitherto insufficient to do much more than to raise abundant expectations, that Australia will eventually be a great vine-growing country. The following are the only figures obtainable in illustration of the CULTIVATION OF THE VINE in this colony† :— Vine Growing.

TABLE LIX.—Showing the Number of Acres under Vines, the Quantity of Grapes Sold, and of Wine and Brandy Manufactured during each year, from 1843 to 1859 inclusive. CULTIVATION OF THE VINE, 1843-1859. TABLE LIX.

Year ending—	Extent of Land under Vines.	Grapes Sold.	Wine Manufactured.	Brandy Manufactured.
	acres.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
31st December, 1843	4	...	...	...
„ 1844	10	...	...	...
„ 1845	37	...	...	...
31st March, 1847	78	...	...	...
„ 1848	101	...	...	...
„ 1849	108	3,021	6,306	100
„ 1850	164	...	5,220	515
„ 1851	161	...	4,621	286
„ 1852	173	...	6,447	450
„ 1853	107	...	4,500	500
„ 1854	162	66,740	9,680	...
„ 1855	180	186,502	9,600	100
„ 1856	207	488,832	9,371	...
„ 1857	279	711,546	10,936	340
„ 1858	401	518,463	5,761	...
„ 1859	547	400,736	7,740	72

97. Tobacco has been pretty constantly raised by squatters for use in dipping sheep for the scab, but the quantity grown has never been considerable. In 1841 seventy-two acres were returned as producing 1440 cwt.; and in 1859, there were sixty-six acres enumerated, which are said to have yielded 873 cwt. Between these two periods the quantity of land returned as cultivated for Tobacco varies from two acres to seventy-six acres. Tobacco.

GOLD PRODUCE.

GOLD PRODUCE.

98. We have already seen the total value of the exports of one great producing interest, viz., the Pastoral Class. We now come to an interest of Produce of squatters and miners compared.

* The following communication was made to me on the subject by the Hon. E. Deas Thomson :—

"My dear Sir, "Sydney, 17th September, 1859.

"In reply to your note of the 1st instant, I have the pleasure to state that the imphee has succeeded in this colony beyond my most sanguine expectations. It grows very luxuriantly, throwing up as many as twelve and thirteen stems, in some cases, from a single seed, and growing to a height of twelve and fourteen feet. It also, in this genial climate, ripens to seed, and is quite as prolific in this respect as the sorghum. From the sixty seeds you were good enough to send me in 1857, although only twelve of them germinated, I succeeded in obtaining a very large quantity, which has enabled me to distribute it over every part of the colony, and it is now fairly established as one of the staple productions of New South Wales. I now beg to send you a small supply of seed herewith, and if I find a favorable opportunity I will send you more.

"I hope from this statement you will be satisfied that the seed you were kind enough to give me was not unworthily bestowed. "Yours very truly,

"W. H. Archer, Esq., Registrar-General, Melbourne. "E. DEAS THOMSON."

† In the elder colony, (New South Wales), Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar-General, reports that the breadth of land under vine culture increased from 913 acres in 1854 to 1180 acres in 1858.

still greater magnitude—the Gold Mining Class. During five and twenty years the squatters have freighted home-laden ships with wool, tallow, hides, and skins to the extent, in declared value,* of upwards of eighteen millions sterling (£18,170,729), but in little more than eight years (1851–1859) the gold miners of Victoria have produced, at the very least, upwards of eighty-seven millions' worth, in pounds sterling, of the precious ore.

Victoria Gold Produce. Quantity and Value, 1851–1859.

Table LX.

Victoria.—Gold Produce.

Table LX.—Estimate of the Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria Exported from the Australian Colonies during the period from 1851 to 1859, both inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.			Value.			
	Balance of Exports over Imports as per Customs Returns of Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria, exclusive of Gold taken from the Colonies by private hand.	Balance of Exports over Imports, as per Customs Returns for Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria, exclusive of the Gold taken from the Colonies by private hand.	Value of the Gross Produce of each Year, rated at a uniform price of 80s. per ounce.¶
	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	£	£	£	£
1851	145,146 14 16	...	145,146 14 16	508,013	...	508,013	580,587
1852	1,974,975 15 1	749,957 10 0*	2,724,933 5 1	6,912,415	2,624,851	9,537,266	10,899,733
1853	2,497,723 15 16	652,296 19 0†	3,150,020 14 16	9,366,464	2,446,114	11,812,578	12,600,083
1854	2,144,699 9 19	247,366 0 0	2,392,065 9 19	8,255,550	958,543	9,214,093	9,568,262
1855	2,751,535 8 16	41,530 0 0	2,793,065 8 16‖	10,904,150	166,120	11,070,270	11,172,261
1856	2,985,695 17 0	...	2,985,695 17 0	11,942,319	...	11,942,319	11,942,783
1857	2,761,528 8 0	...	2,761,528 8 0	10,983,966	...	10,983,966	11,046,113
1858	2,528,187 19 12	...	2,528,187 19 12	10,106,682	...	10,106,682	10,112,752
1859	2,280,675 13 0	...	2,280,675 13 0	9,120,971	...	9,120,971	9,122,702
	20,070,169 1 8	1,691,150 9 0‡	21,761,319 10 8§	78,100,530	6,195,628	84,296,158	87,045,276

* Of this quantity, 230,074 oz. 10 dwt. were taken to South Australia by escort.

† Of this amount, 213,441 oz. 10 dwt. were taken from the gold fields of Victoria by the Adelaide and Sydney escorts.

‡ The gold export duty came into operation in May, 1855, and it is not presumed that any considerable quantity of gold escaped official cognizance after that period.

‖ Of this amount, 443,516 oz. 9 dwt. having been carried overland by escorts to Adelaide and Sydney, the quantity officially recorded as having been taken from the colony is brought up to 20,513,685 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.; and if to this be added 174,966 oz. 18 dwt. 8 gr. in the banks and Government gold offices at the close of the year, the recorded produce up to the 31st December, 1859, comes to 20,688,652 oz. 8 dwt. 16 gr.

§ One of our Melbourne gold brokers (Mr. Khull) in his estimate of unrecorded gold brought by hand from the gold fields, brings the gross produce to the close of the year 1859 to 23,693,189 oz., inclusive of unexported bullion; and exclusive of the latter, to 23,452,553 oz., being 1,691,234 oz. in excess of our estimate, which is based on the Customs entries of Victoria and of the neighboring colonies. No doubt, a considerable quantity of gold was, previous to the export duty, taken in passenger ships from all the colonies without being passed through the Customs, but no reliable data exists for estimating it. In addition to the exported gold given above (21,761,319 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.), the quantity remaining in the colony, inclusive of an estimate for the amount in private hands, would bring the total produce up to 22,000,000 oz.

¶ The Customs value of the shipments of 1851 and 1852 was made at 70s. an ounce; in 1853 at 75s.; in 1854 partly at 75s. and partly at 80s.; and in subsequent years the rate was, with few exceptions, 80s. The latter uniform rate is brought out for convenient comparison.

Extent of quartz and alluvial mining.

99. It is difficult to determine at present to what extent quartz mining has superseded alluvial mining. In March, 1857, only 3035 miners (exclusive of Chinese) were returned in the census as being employed in quartz mining; in December, 1859, according to the estimates of the mining surveyors furnished to the Board of Science, the quartz miners amounted to 15,342. At the two periods, according to the same authorities, the total

* The amount so declared on behalf of the squatters from 1837 to 31st December, 1850, for wool, tallow, and hides, was (by Table VIII.) £4,372,147; and from 1st January, 1851, to 31st December, 1859, £13,798,582. This, of course, is exclusive of the amounts realized annually by the sale of animal food, and of the value of the increased numbers of live stock shown in Table VII.

numbers of European males engaged in mining were respectively 62,211 and 100,591. The quartz miners have therefore apparently increased over 400 per cent., while the miners of all classes have increased only 61 per cent. At the close of 1859, the steam engines employed in alluvial mining numbered 285, and their total horse-power amounted to 3821, while in quartz mining there were as many as 296 engines engaged, whose total horse-power amounted to 4357½.

Increase in the number of quartz miners.

100. The progress made in the employment of machinery may be further approximately gathered from the following returns:—In the year 1856, when the yield of gold exceeded that of 1859 to the value of more than £2,800,000, the number of quartz crushing machines and steam engines was 359, and 597 in 1859; in the former period the number of puddling machines was 3540, and in the latter, 3982; and the number of whims had increased from 370 to 465. The improvement in the construction and power of machines is, however, reported as being relatively much greater than the increase in the number of them; and the mining surveyors estimate at present the value of all kinds of mining machinery at £1,155,923.

Increase of machinery on the gold fields.

Estimated value of all kinds of machinery on the gold fields.

101. It will be observed that the yield of gold in 1859 was nearly a tithe less than that of the previous year; but it is generally anticipated that this falling off will not continue. This is, however, but a matter of reasonable conjecture; and my official function is, I conceive, not to register hopes, but to record ascertained facts.

Decrease of gold produce in 1859.

102. The preceding statistical notes will, I trust, be found sufficiently suggestive, to enable intelligent readers to deal for themselves, with such points in the various tables as I have at present scarcely or not at all touched upon. A goodly-sized volume of judicious comments might easily be written on the innumerable details of instructive interest these tables contain; showing, as they do, the genesis and growth of a young British people; and giving authentic proofs of what such a people has been able to accomplish, in developing the animal, vegetable, and mineral resources of a new country, within a period scarcely exceeding in duration the time that it takes, in the course of nature, for a new-born child to become a man.

Conclusion.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Melbourne, 31st December, 1859.

NOTE.—The figures, both in the Report, the Appendix, and the Summary Tables, have been supervised and mutually checked by several gentlemen on the staff of this Department. If, notwithstanding all the pains taken to ensure accuracy, errors of moment should at any time be discovered, I shall be glad to have them pointed out, and to take the earliest possible opportunity of acknowledging the source of rectification.—W. H. A.

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APPENDIX.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS,

MADE FROM 18TH MAY, 1859, TO 14TH OCTOBER, 1859.

COUNTIES OF RIPON, DUNDAS, FOLLETT, NORMANBY, AND THE PASTORAL DISTRICT OF THE WIMMERA.

Melbourne, 18th May, 1859.

SIR,

Upon bringing to a termination my labors as Collector of Statistics for the Counties of Ripon, Dundas, Follett, Normanby, and the Pastoral District of the Wimmera, I have the honor to submit to you the following Report of the characteristic features of the various portions of my district and my opinion as to their capabilities for cultivation and settlement.

RIPON.

The eastern extremity of this county comprising parts of the parishes of Ascot, Ballaarat, Burrumbeet, Dowling Forest, Ercildoun, and Glendaruel, is of a beautifully undulating character, interspersed with numerous bald hills, and possessing several fine fresh-water lakes.

The soil is of volcanic origin, and of every shade from a reddish chocolate to black. Here husbandry is carried on more systematically and scientifically than in any other part of my district, or than in any other locality I have visited in the colony, and although the necessity of growing what pays best, prevents a proper rotation of crops from being strictly attended to, the absence of that slovenly style of farming which is noticeable in many other districts must strike the most superficial observer.

Comfortable homesteads have been built upon almost every farm, and the residents, instead of wasting their time in grumbling at the dry weather, the prices, or the crops, all seem energetic, thriving, and hopeful.

The proximity to markets certainly has much to do with this satisfactory condition of affairs. Situated as this district is between Ballaarat and Ararat, and also in the immediate neighborhood of several minor gold fields, a ready sale is obtained for every description of farm produce, at prices which, although lower than they were several years ago, are, considering the diminished rates of labor, and the reduction which has taken place in the cost of almost every article of consumption, still amply remunerative to the farmer.

Machinery has been largely introduced, without being in any way objected to by the laboring population, who in other localities have resisted its introduction as an invasion of their rights. The bulk of the threshing is performed by horse-power, but several steam threshing machines are in operation, the property of some of the wealthiest farmers, by whom they are let out on hire when not required for their owners' use; the price charged for threshing, winnowing, and bagging the grain, being at the rate of eight pence per bushel.

High, however, as is the order of agriculture in this district, and great as are the improvements which have been effected, it must be confessed that a marked difference exists between the holdings of the tenant farmers, and of those residing on their own freeholds; the former class being unfortunately by far the more numerous.* Much of this valuable land having

* On the other hand I am informed by C. J. Dennys, Esq., a gentleman farmer of long experience, in another large agricultural district (the County of Grant) that in that part of the county "only about one-third of the land (and more particularly the best farms) are held under lease, generally for seven years, and two-thirds are farmed by the owners of the land." For very full information about the County of Grant see Mr. Elkington's report at a subsequent page of this Appendix. In my next report I hope to be able to give the number of tenants and freeholders for every county, the collectors in the present year having been instructed to obtain that information.

W. H. A.

been brought into the market at the time of the excitement caused by the Ballaarat riots, many thousands of acres, in the absence of competition, were bought or selected at the upset price by one or two capitalists, who now obtain annually a larger sum as rent, than they originally paid for the purchase of the land; and upon farms tenanted from these gentlemen, a desire to make only sufficient improvement to last the time of the occupant, is, in many cases, but too evident.

The Ballaarat Road Board although obliged to limit its operations through scantiness of funds, has done much towards improving communication between the various portions of this district, and also towards forming outlets by which the farmers can at all times of the year convey their produce to market.

After passing a line drawn from Mount Misery to the western shore of Lake Burrumbeet, a very marked change takes place in the appearance of the country; the rich volcanic soil, left by nature untimbered, as if inviting the approach of the farmer, becomes exchanged for a gravelly clay, timbered with honeysuckle and dwarf gum trees, the lagoons become unpleasantly brackish, and, with the exception of a few patches, the remainder of the county is of a sterile description.

Whatever little cultivation exists at Carngham, Chepstowe, and Skipton, is upon the Grenville and Hampden side of the dividing creek, and therefore does not come within the range of country upon which I have undertaken to report, and, at Streatham and Wickliffe, no attempt appears to have been made to bring any land under the plough.

At Raglan a few farmers are located, who confine their efforts principally to the culture of vegetables, for which description of produce the sandy soil of the flat on which their farms are situated appears to be well adapted. They most of them possess herds of dairy cattle, their proximity to the Fiery Creek diggings ensuring them a ready sale for their milk and butter.

Towards Ararat, in the parishes of Gorinn and Langi-ghiran, a few farmers are struggling for subsistence upon very poor soil. They would be unable to obtain a livelihood were it not that they employ what time they can spare from their farms in carting upon the roads, laboring for the surrounding settlers, or in mining upon the adjacent gold-field, all of which pursuits tend to unsettle them from cultivating their farms, and from paying that attention to the proper working of the soil, which even on much better land would be necessary to ensure good crops.

At Cathcart much of the land occupied by the farmers has turned out to be auriferous, and is being more or less dug upon: thus farming and mining are mixed up in this locality, in a manner which proves anything but favorable to the development of the former pursuit, although the land here is of better quality than in the parishes last named, and where the farms have been properly attended to, fair average crops have resulted.

Dundas.

The northern and north-eastern portions of this county consist of plains lightly timbered and well grassed, ridges of sand covered with ferns, and occasional tracts of swamp.

Most of this part of the county, comprising within its limits the townships of Cavendish, Balmoral, Mostyn, and Harrow, affords excellent pasture for sheep, but is not at all adapted for agriculture. What little cultivation exists, with the exception of a few small holdings at Cavendish and Balmoral, is at the home stations of the various settlers and as but few pre-emptive sections have been taken up, is chiefly upon Crown lands.

Towards the south and south-east, is that fair and fertile region which is watered by the Wando, the Koroit, and the Wannon, with numerous smaller streams, and which is destined at some future day to be one of the most productive districts in the colony, as it now is assuredly the most picturesque.

Indeed it is almost impossible to speak too highly of the richness of the soil and the beauty of the scenery in this much favored spot. Magnificent slopes and winding valleys with clear streams running through them, alternate in apparently endless succession; springs of the purest water gush out from the very tops of the hills; whilst unlike other parts of the colony, a perpetual green clothes the landscape throughout the hottest summers.

The soil is volcanic, and of great depth, in some places from twelve to fifteen feet. The country is for the most part untimbered except along the beds of the creeks.

The only township is Coleraine, which is pleasantly situated on the Koroit Creek, upon a fine alluvial flat between two steep ranges of hills. The soil here is excellent, and the prospects of the farmers good.

The most extensive farming district in Dundas is around Hamilton which possesses a soil somewhat inferior in richness to the Wannon country, but has the advantage of excellent timber for fencing and building purposes, and is also nearer to Portland and Ararat, the only two markets available for the disposal of such produce as is not consumed in the district.

The tramroad from Portland, should it ever be completed, will doubtless be a great boon to this district, whilst the extension of the Ballaarat railway through Ararat to Hamilton is confidently looked forward to by many as an event which time will bring about, and which, should it come to pass, will be the means of opening up not only this, but the whole of the Wannon country, and will no doubt materially cheapen agricultural produce upon the Western Gold-fields.

Follett.

That part of this county which lies immediately north of Casterton, for some distance along the bank of the Glenelg partakes of the richness and beauty of the Wannon country; the cultivation, however, is all upon stations, there being only one garden at Casterton.

Back from the Glenelg, towards the South Australian frontier, and south of Casterton, the country is of the most dreary description, consisting of swamps, barren wastes, and sandy plains, covered with heath and scrub, but with scarcely any patches of even tolerable land.

The township of Lindsay, close to the Adelaide border, and Mumbannar, on the Mount Gambier road, each consist of only a public house. Owing to the protracted dry weather, there has been such a scarcity of water at the latter of these places, that serious thoughts have been entertained of abandoning it altogether. Dartmoor, on the Glenelg, consists but of two houses, and the soil is little other than sand.

Normanby.

The northern part of this county from Hamilton to Sandford possesses the same features as the Grange and Wannon country in Dundas, and offers as fine a field to the agriculturist.

South Hamilton is an extensive agricultural district of old standing, and possesses some fine farms, a few of which will bear comparison in point of yield and management with any others I have visited throughout my district. Many Germans are here located, but their abodes are generally squalid and dirty, and their system of farming is certainly no improvement upon that pursued by our own countrymen.

Sandford is a pretty village at the junction of the Wannon and Glenelg: there being good soil all around, it bids fair to become an important place.

The remainder of the county is very thickly timbered, and although it contains some excellent patches of land, much labor is required to bring it into cultivation.

One of the largest and richest of these patches is about Branxholme and the adjacent parish of the Green Hills, which, next to Hamilton, is the principal farming district in the county.

Merino has many farms around it, and good crops are raised. The greatest enemy to the farmers and settlers is the Scotch thistle, which is fast spreading over all this part of the country. Should prompt measures not be taken to get rid of this troublesome weed, much of the country around Merino will become, in a few years, useless either to the grazier or farmer.

At Digby the soil is poor and sandy, and but little of it has been brought into, or is fit for, cultivation.

At Hotspur, a few farmers are settled along the banks of the Smoky River, but the soil is not first class, and their prospects are by no means brilliant.

About Heywood and Drumborg is some excellent soil, particularly at Mount Eccersley, which is situated in the latter parish. The farmers here complain bitterly of the inroads of the kangaroos and wallabies, which creatures, since the diminution which has taken place in the numbers of the aboriginal inhabitants, and the extinction of the native dogs by the settlers, have multiplied greatly, and now make much havoc amongst the young crops. I have also been informed by the settlers that the quantity of grass consumed by these voracious animals is by no means inconsiderable, and I know it to be the general belief that a large kangaroo eats as much as three sheep.

The principal farming districts around Portland are Narrawong to the eastward, and Trewalla and Tarragal to the west. The first of these districts contains some rich soil, especially about Mount Clay. Some farms here which have been in cultivation for the last fifteen years still yield good crops. Kangaroos abound here, and are, if possible, more destructive than at Heywood.

At Tarragal and Trewalla the soil is light and sandy; it is easily worked and yields fair crops of hay, but is scarcely adapted for grain.

Around Portland there is but little land under tillage, owing probably to the dense forest which extends from the sea for nine miles into the interior. The expense of clearing this land

would certainly be great; but I am under the impression that, the timber once removed, as good crops could be grown here as in any part of the county, as, under a thin layer of sandy surface soil, there is for a considerable depth a deposit of stiff loam mixed with reddish clay. This would work well with the light top soil, and be almost impossible to exhaust.

Should I be right in my conjecture, farming here could not fail to be remunerative, from the ready sale which would be obtained for produce in Portland, and the convenience for shipping the surplus to Melbourne or elsewhere.

The Wimmera.

This district does not possess much land available for cultivation except towards its south-eastern extremity, and even there the soil is for the most part only of medium quality.

The best is about Avoca, where a few farmers are settled, who manage to raise fair average crops, whilst, from their nearness to the gold-field, they possess every facility for the disposal of their produce.

At Glenpatrick there are also some farmers located upon very tolerable land. They are but recent occupants, and have not got over all the preliminary work of grubbing and clearing their farms, but when this labor shall have been completed, situated as they are within easy distance of several important gold-fields, their prospects will be by no means bad.

Glenorchy, Horsham, and Navarre, can boast of but little cultivation except a few paddocks of hay and potatoes; vegetables also appear to succeed well, but the soil is too light for grain crops.

Western Wimmera is similar in character to the northern part of Dundas which I have already described, except that the sand ridges covered with ferns become more frequent and extensive. As a proof of the little estimation in which the land is held, I have been informed that Mr. Edgar, of the Pine Hills Station, is the only settler on this side of Mount Talbot who has availed himself of his privilege to take up his pre-emptive section.

Most of the settlers, however, have cultivation paddocks upon Crown lands, on which they manage to produce a little hay for their own consumption; and this being a sheep country, it is usual to grow a patch of tobacco, for curing scab, upon some choice spot well manured.

Much of the remainder of this large district is covered by the impenetrable mallee, and in parts where the country is tolerably open, the soil is of that nature that cultivation has generally been looked upon as a hopeless experiment. The climate and soil of that part which borders on the Murray has by some been deemed suitable to the growth of the vine, and it is within the range of possibility that this may some day become a wine producing district.

Before closing this Report I would venture, with due submission, to state that my opinion, based upon personal observation, and after careful consideration of the subject, is, that this colony presents an excellent field for the industrious farmer who possesses a knowledge of his business, and who selects a suitable site for his operations. He must go to work cautiously, and should remember, before he expends his capital, that in the majority of cases it costs much more to bring land into cultivation than it does to purchase it in the first instance. If he have not sufficient means to get a block of the size he requires, and afterwards to bring it into cultivation, the best course for him to pursue will be to rent a farm in some well chosen locality where the land is good and a market at hand. I met many farmers in East Ripon possessing fine farms of their own who began a few years ago as tenants; and I am persuaded that they served their own interests much better by thus acting than they would have done by spending their all in the purchase of land, perhaps of inferior quality and in some remote locality, which they might have struggled in vain to cultivate at a profit, and which would perhaps have placed them in difficulties from which the labor of a lifetime might have failed to extricate them.

Another remark I have to make is, that I have often noticed a tendency amongst residents in many parts of the interior to under-estimate the quality of the soil, and to pronounce it as miserably poor and utterly incapable of cultivation, whereas the land thus spoken of, although perhaps not of the richest description, may be naturally much better than a great deal which has been cultivated for many years around Melbourne, and is still yielding fair crops. Manure has probably been used to produce this result, but as settlement advances that will be used here too; and I see no reason to doubt that then much land will be found well adapted for tillage, which, as is now supposed, will always remain unsuitable for anything but pasture.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in stating that, whilst amongst the agricultural population, my enquiries were invariably answered with the greatest readiness, and I did not perceive any of that disposition to secrecy as to their transactions which is often evinced by the mining population, and which is also noticeable amongst almost every other class of producers.

The importance of these Statistics seemed to be generally felt and recognized, and I was met by many enquiries as to the probable time of the information I was collecting being made available to the public.

I should be indeed ungrateful, did I not tender my warmest thanks to those settlers and agriculturists whose hospitality was so freely rendered me during my journey. The kindness I received from these gentlemen, was the means of converting what would otherwise have been a disagreeable duty, into one, the performance of which I shall long look back to with the most pleasing recollections.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER.

The Registrar-General,
Melbourne.

SOUTH GIPPS LAND.

Parish of Alberton

Contains twenty-five holders of land, each exceeding one acre; the entire extent of such holdings amounts to 2778 acres, of which 2035½ are fenced in, leaving 742½ acres not yet enclosed. Of the land fenced in 352¾ acres are in cultivation, leaving 1683½ not under tillage. The acres in cultivation are as follow:—*Corn, &c., &c.*, 158¾ acres; being an average for each holder of 6⅓ acres. *Green Crops, Potatoes, &c.*, 40¾ acres; or 1⅝ acres to each holder. *Hay*, 132 acres; being a little over 5¼ acres to each holder. *Green Forage*, 57½ acres; or a little over 2¼ acres to each holder. *Other Crops, &c.*,—gardens and orchards 11¾ acres; or something less than ½ an acre to each holder. Acreage.

Corn, &c., &c., 2429 bushels; being a fraction over 16½ bushels to the acre. *Green Crops*, 112½ tons; being a fraction over 2¾ tons to the acre. *Hay*, 165½ tons; or 1¼ tons to the acre. *Other Crops.*—It will be seen there are 2200 vines planted, and 7 cwt. of fruit sold. *Live Stock*, 762 head of various. Produce.

Bruthen

Contains ten holders, each occupier exceeding one acre; the entire holdings amount to 3317 acres, of which 1363 acres are not enclosed, leaving 1954 acres fenced in. Of the land already enclosed 1830 acres are not in cultivation, leaving 124 acres under tillage; of which there is of *Corn, &c., &c.*, 39½ acres; being within a fraction of 4 acres to each holder. *Green Crops, Potatoes, &c.*, 6½ acres; or ⅝ acre to each holder. *Hay*, 68 acres; being a fraction over 6¾ acres to each holder. *Green Forage*, 15 acres; or 1½ acre to each holder. *Other Crops*—gardens, orchards, &c., 11½ acres; or 1⅛ acre to each holder. Acreage.

Corn, &c., &c., 675 bushels; being about 17¼ bushels to the acre. *Green Crops*, 32 tons; within a fraction of 5 tons to the acre. *Hay*, 69½ tons; or 1⅕ ton to the acre. *Live Stock* 129 head, various. Produce.

Tarra Tarra,

Including the special survey of Mr. John Reeves, contains thirty-one holdings, each exceeding one acre; the entire extent of such holdings amounts to 3904 acres, of which 1131 acres are not enclosed, leaving 2773 acres already fenced in. Of the land enclosed 2302¼ acres are not cultivated, leaving 470¾ under tillage, distributed as follows:—*Corn, &c., &c.*, 268 acres; or 2$\frac{1}{15}$ acres to each holder. *Green Crops*, 64¼ acres; being a fraction over 2 acres to each holder. *Hay*, 129 acres; within a fraction of 4⅙ acres to each holder. *Green Forage*, 253 acres; a little over 8⅙ acres to each holder. *Other Crops*—gardens, orchards, &c., 8¾ acres; something more than ¼ acre to each holder. It will be seen 7500 vines have been planted, and 7 cwt. of fruit sold. Acreage.

Corn, &c., &c., 2819½ acres; or a little over 10½ bushels to the acre. *Green Crops*, 232¼ tons; being 3$\frac{12}{20}$ tons to the acre. *Hay*, 99 tons; or a fraction over ¾ ton to the acre. *Live Stock*, 1404 head, various. Produce.

Woranga

Contains twenty-five holders; the entire extent of such holdings amounting to 4404 acres, of which 614 acres are not enclosed, leaving 3790 acres fenced in. Of the land enclosed 3520 acres are not cultivated, leaving 270 acres under tillage, distributed as follows:—

Acreage. *Corn, &c., &c.*, 178¾ acres; or 7⅛ acres to each holder. *Green Crops*, 45 acres; being a little over 1¾ acres to each holder. *Hay*, 41¼ acres; being a fraction more than 1½ acres to each holder. *Green Forage*, 30 acres; or 1⅝ acres to each holder. *Other Crops*—gardens, &c., 16¾ acres; or a fraction over ⅗ acre to each holder.

Produce. *Corn, &c., &c.*, 2139 bushels; or 12 bushels per acre. *Green Crops, Potatoes, &c.*, 138 tons; being something over 3 tons to the acre. *Hay*, 31½ tons; or ¾ ton to the acre. *Live Stock*, 991 head, various.

Yarram Yarram

Contains thirty-three holders, each exceeding one acre; the entire extent of such holdings amounts to 4790 acres, of which 482 acres are not enclosed, leaving 4308 acres already fenced in. Of the enclosed land 3957¾ acres are not cultivated, leaving 350¼ acres under tillage,

Acreage. distributed as follows:—*Corn, &c., &c.*, 199¾ acres; or a fraction over 6 acres to each holder. *Green Crops*, 72¾ acres; or 2⅕ acres to each holder. *Hay*, 70½ acres; or 2⅛ acres to each holder. *Green Forage*, 22 acres; or ⅔ of an acre to each holder. *Other Crops*—gardens, &c., 9 acres; being a fraction over ¾ of an acre to each holder.

Produce. *Corn, &c., &c.*, 3486 bushels; being a fraction over 17⅕ bushels per acre. *Green Crops, Potatoes, &c.*, 225 tons; or a little over 3 tons per acre. *Hay*, 93 tons; or 1¼ tons per acre. *Live Stock*, 1024 head, various.

District generally of South Gipps Land.

The total number of holders in the district amount to 134, and the entire extent of holding to 19,193 acres; of which 4332½ are not enclosed, leaving 14,860½ acres already fenced in. Of the land enclosed 13,293¾ acres are not cultivated, leaving 1567¼ acres under tillage, distributed as follows:—

Acreage and Produce. *Corn, &c., &c.*, 844½ acres, producing 12,039½ bushels; or a fraction over 14¼ bushels per acre. *Green Crops, &c.*, 229¼ acres, producing 729¾ tons; or within a fraction of 3⅙ tons per acre. *Hay*, 440¾ acres, producing 458½ tons; or 1 1/25 tons per acre. *Green Forage*, 377½ acres. *Gardens, &c., &c.*, 57¾ acres. *Live Stock*, 4310, various.

Referring to the state of agriculture in this district, I may observe that the past season has been more than usually unfavorable to farmers; the continued floods during the last quarter of 1858 did great damage to the potato crop, in a great many instances the seed entirely perished, involving the necessity of sowing again, &c., &c.; the late crops however, have turned out generally well, and sufficiently prove that it is better for the farmers in this district to plant potatoes late than incur the risk of excessive wet. The grain crops, to some extent, have suffered from the same cause; wherever it was sown on flat land, water had the effect of perishing the seed, and otherwise damaging the crop. This great drawback to agriculture in South Gipps Land will make it sufficiently clear that the very important element in agriculture (draining) has made but little progress amongst us—it is a fact very much to be regretted, that year after year farmers should complain of the damage sustained by wet land, and yet but comparatively little effort is made to effect this vital improvement. The late harvest, however, suffered most severely from another source, independent of continous rains; and I need only refer you to the several returns, to show that something startling must have occurred so to reduce the average of grain per acre in this district. About fourteen days before harvest a dark brown caterpillar made its appearance, varying in size from ⅞ to 1½ inch in length; for a day or two no alarm was felt by those farmers who first observed the insect, but it had scarcely become a matter of conversation before millions made their appearance, and proceeded to attack standing crops with such rapidity and destruction, that two days only sufficed to destroy whole paddocks, scattering the grain upon the ground in such profusion, that I have taken it from the ground in some instances by the handful, from the space of one foot square. The work of these destroying insects was no sooner completed in one paddock than they commenced their march for the next cultivated land in such dense masses, that for a space of eight or ten yards they would be marching over each other three and four deep. Their approach, of course, where observed, became a signal to the farmer to cut down his crop in order to save it for hay, if not ripe enough for grain; the necessity for doing this came so suddenly upon many, that they were unable to procure help, and have suffered most severely. Judging

from the returns now sent in, the loss to this district cannot have been much less than two-thirds in the grain crop, seeing that everywhere the yield promised to be abundant. It will be observed in reference to the grain crop in the parish of Alberton and Yarram Yarram, that the destruction from this cause has been much less in those two parishes than in Tarra Tarra and Woranga; whilst the former have reaped 16½ and 17½ bushels respectively to the acre, the latter have only reaped 10½ and 12 bushels respectively to the acre. The west side of Tarra Tarra, and the north side of Woranga down to Tarraville, have sustained far greater damage than any other part of the district. From this circumstance it would appear that the insect has come into life in the old broken up land, or in soft swampy ground; a fact that may assist in some measure to solve the mystery of its origin and nature. Many in this district believe it to be the grasshopper, in its first state of existence, which has been prevented making its earlier appearance in consequence of the excessive and prolonged wet season; there are some circumstances connected with their appearance that strengthens this impression. Generally grasshoppers abound in millions—this year there are very few to be seen—again, the caterpillar appears to have had its origin in just such land as the grasshopper seeks in which to deposit its eggs. And again—the *head* of the caterpillar bears a striking resemblance, if not identical with that of the grasshopper; so that it is not surprising such an impression should prevail.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
M. B. BURROWS.

The Registrar-General.

COUNTIES OF VILLIERS AND HEYTESBURY.

Sir,

In reporting the progress of agriculture in the above-named counties for the past year, ending 31st March, 1859, a great increase has taken place in the area of land under cultivation.

The improved manner in which the farms are managed, both with regard to agriculture and stock, deserves especial notice. Attention to machinery and other economy in the management of the farm, together with the substantial buildings and neatly laid out gardens, form a very pleasing aspect of progress.

A large increase will be found in the area under cultivation, but the yield of wheat is not so good as that of last year. The cause of this deficit may be attributed to the unfavorable season. The heavy rain in the months of July and August prevented the farmers on low lying land from sowing winter wheat, consequently the chief portion of wheat sown in the district was spring wheat. The weather cleared up about the middle of September, and we then had a continuation of drought until about the 20th November. This lapse of drought acted severely on the late wheat and early potato crops. From enquiries which I made of several of the farmers where I found light yields, they attribute the cause of such to the dry spring.

You will also learn from the marginal notes in the occupiers' schedules, that wherever a fair yield was obtained, that it was from winter wheat sown in rich chocolate soil, which keeps dry all seasons of the year. I have also made enquiries from several of the farmers (who have had considerable experience) as to which they consider the most profitable sort of wheat to sow, and their reply was, that they would recommend the "white velvet" (in clean land) for a winter wheat, and the "prolific" as a spring wheat.

The grain crops grown in the district this season (though short in yield) is of a superior quality. The refreshing showers with which we were favored in the month of December gave the grain ample time to come to its matured state. Several fine samples were exhibited at the late agricultural shows, both at Belfast and Warrnambool, which gave an average of 67¼ lbs. to the bushel of wheat, 49 lbs. to oats, and 54 lbs. to barley. These weights combined with purity of quality, are ample evidences of the agricultural capabilities of the soil in this district.

"Oats and Barley."—A large increase will be found in the acreage of these crops compared to that of last year. The yield given in the returns of these crops must not be taken as the producing capabilities of the soil, for I might safely state that half the natural yield produced has been lost to the farmers through the fearful ravages of the grub. I have been told by several of the farmers for a fact, that in oaten fields, where they expected to have an average of from forty to fifty bushels per acre, they did not get fifteen, and in other instances the cattle were obliged to be let in on them. These destructive insects made their appearance about the middle of December, when the corn fields which they attacked were too far mature to be available for hay.

A fair average crop of potatoes is grown this season, the late sowing giving the best yield; but the price offering for this staple of produce presents an unfavorable aspect to the farmers. More attention is displayed in growing a variety of crops, and agriculture is carried on in a far more scientific and sounder basis than has hitherto been the case.

A large increase is shown in the return of live stock on purchased land compared to that of last year, and much energy displayed in improving the breed of heavy draught horses. The exhibition of such at the late agricultural shows, both of imported and colonial breed, were of a first class character. I am sorry to have to state that this spirit (as regards the agriculturists) does not extend to horned cattle, though several large and well managed dairies have sprung up through the district; yet much remains to be done in improving the breed of this description of stock.

I shall now proceed to offer a few remarks on the various parishes within which I have had the honor to collect.

Belfast.

This parish takes in Mount Atkinson, "Special Survey," which is let to several small holders in three and four acre lots. These tenants are allowed a right of run for a certain number of cattle on the survey, according to the size of their holding. The soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, but the principal branch of husbandry is the dairy.

Bootahpool.

Not much cultivation. A large portion of it is in the hands of the adjoining settlers, and used for pastoral purposes.

Boram Boram.

Some large well managed dairy farms are to be found in this parish. The large reserve in this neighborhood affords lucrative facility to the small holders in and around the township of Penshurst of running large herds of cattle on such. A large portion of this parish is held by Germans, who are the principal agriculturists in such. They are a most industrious class of people, and they incur much labor in procuring manure from the sheep yards of the neighboring settlers to improve their land. With all this they display but little science in the cultivation of their farms. They make their own ploughs and harrows out of colonial wood. Even the very teeth of the harrows, and other portions which should be of iron, are of wooden material. Their mode of threshing also is very strange, and in my opinion very wasteful. The way in which it is done is to loose the binding off the sheaves, and lay them down in circle on the earth floor, and then keep walking the bullocks or horses on it until such time as the grain is trampled out of the straw. There is not even a horse threshing machine in the whole neighborhood or a flour mill nearer than at Hamilton, which is a distance of twenty-three miles. The soil is of a rich volcanic description, interspersed with stony ridges, and very expensive to labor.

Bullanbul.

But little cultivation, and is in the hands of a few squatters, who use it for pastoral purposes. The quality of the soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Cooramook.

The principal portion of this parish is the property of A. H. Knight, which is let in large farms and used mostly for dairy and other pastoral purposes. Some excellent farms are along the Spring Creek, and the soil throughout is well adapted for cultivation.

Codrington.

Agriculture is much on the increase in this parish. Though recently settled on, it contains some large well-managed farms with substantial improvements.

Dunkeld

Is situated at the foot of Mount Sturgeon. Good pastoral land; agriculture not much attended to.

Koroit.

This includes the lands on the northern and western bank of Tower Hill Lake. It comprises some of the richest agricultural land in the Colony of Victoria. It contains a number of large well-managed farms which are cultivated in a scientific manner, and deserves especial notice. The yield obtained from some of these farms is far in excess of the average, and the quality of the grain cannot be surpassed. A large portion of this parish (the property of Messrs. Allison and Knight), is unoccupied, and on which runs a large number of cattle belonging to the adjoining tenants. A new steam flour mill has been lately built near the township of Koroit by T. H. Braim.

Meerai.

A large increase is shown in the average under cultivation compared to that of last year. In this parish is included the Grassmere estate (property of Mr. Manifold), which consists of the very richest agricultural soil; in it are some well-managed farms and dairies. The parish throughout possesses abundance of fresh water, both from the Spring Creek and Merri River. A large portion of it also is laid down in permanent artificial grasses.

Purnim

Lies north of Wangoom and has a frontage both to the Hopkins and Merri Rivers. It comprises some very good agricultural land along the banks of the aforesaid rivers, but deteriorates in quality towards the forest. Several of the farms on Dr. Russell's estate have been abandoned, the reason why I will explain to you in the following parish.

Wangoom.

This is still the most populous parish in the County of Villiers. Several small holders are residing in the vicinity of Russell's Creek and in the neighborhood of Dennington, among which may be found some neat cottages and well laid out gardens. Towards Lake Wangoom, and along the banks of the Rivers Hopkins and Merri, are some large farms which are cultivated in a scientific manner. "Drainage," orchards, vines, and other important branches of husbandry (which were little thought of hitherto) are receiving the farmers' best attention. I would beg to remark that agriculture in this and the neighboring parishes has had a hard struggle for the past three years. In 1854 and 1855 the prices obtained for all sorts of farming produce induced many of the lucky diggers (who had but little knowledge of cultivating the soil) to purchase land and become farmers. The enormous and extravagant prices which they paid for the land left them short of the necessary means of working such land—consequently they were obliged to mortgage it. William Bateman, jun., and Co. were the leading merchants in the district, and with whom the farmers principally did business. Large advances were made by Mr. Bateman at a high rate of interest to the majority of the new farmers in the Warrnambool district. Mr. Bateman became insolvent in the latter part of 1856; his affairs were handed over to the banks (who were his chief creditors, who vigorously sued for the recovery of all his book debts, and got verdicts against several of the struggling farmers, who were not prepared for such an unexpected proceeding;—the consequence was that it brought many of them to insolvency. Under this depressed state several of the farms (as Dr. Russell's) were abandoned, and agriculture was much neglected; the *reckless* farmers soon lost their dear bought holdings, and looked back on agriculture as being nothing better than a curse and a snare. But I am happy to state that the cultivation of the soil has got into a more industrious class, and that agriculture presents a more favorable aspect than has hitherto been the case in this district.

Warrong.

A large increase is shown in the returns of this parish during the past year. The farmers are chiefly freeholders, who cultivate the soil with much care.

Yalimba

Is in the vicinity of Mount Rouse. The soil, though well adapted for agricultural purposes, is but little cultivated. With the exception of a few farms on the Yalimba Swamp, the whole of the land in this parish is held by the Messrs. Ritchie, and used for pastoral purposes.

Yangery.

An increase is shown in the acreage under crop, but the yield is far short from that of last year, the cause of which I attribute to the manner in which a large portion of the "Farnham Survey" has been worked. The term of the present lessees expires next year, and it is rumored that the proprietor (Mr. Rutledge) must have a bonus with a heavy acreage rent from those whom he may let the land to for the next term;—consequently the present occupiers take but little interest in cleansing or improving the soil, but each striving to get all they possibly can out of it. Under these circumstances the land is neglected, and much overrun with sorrel, wild oats, &c., which accounts chiefly for the light yield shown in this parish. A large portion of the "Survey" is laid down under permanent artificial grasses, which I did not return as cultivated land (though given under that head). The grazing capabilities of these clover paddocks is surprising. The richness of the soil throughout this parish cannot be surpassed in Victoria.

Yambuk

Lies west of Belfast. It shows an increase in agriculture for the past year. The farmers throughout are freeholders, and the buildings and other improvements are of a most substantial nature.

Yarpturk.

This lies immediately to the north of Yangery, and the quality of the soil is of a similar nature. The wheat grown by Messrs. Officer and Thomson in this parish took the first prize in Belfast, Warrnambool, and Melbourne. Several large farms are in a high state of agriculture in this neighborhood which are deserving of special notice.

Unsettled District.

This term I have given the *purchased* land held by the various squatters who are remotely situated from the populous districts. Agriculture receives but little or no attention from this class, the lands held by them being used solely for pastoral purposes. Among these settlers may be found some magnificent mansions and tastefully laid out gardens.

COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY.

Agriculture in this county is still confined to the parishes of Mepunga and Talangatta but a large increase is shown even in these two parishes.

Mepunga

Runs along the coast from Buckly Creek westerly to the Hopkins River. The quality of the soil on the point of land which lies between the coast and the aforesaid river is second to none in Villiers;—it gives a larger acreage yield than any other parish in the counties of Villiers and Heytesbury. The farms are large and generally well managed.

South Purrumbete and Tandarook.

The purchased land in these parishes are occupied by a few squatters and used for pastoral purposes.

Talangatta

Has some well-managed farms along the banks of the Hopkins River and on the Cudgee Creek. This parish is chiefly comprised of forest land, which requires a considerable amount of capital and labor to make it available for the plough. The soil is very good in parts, but the majority of it is of an ironstone gravel nature.

In conclusion I may remark, that it is the general opinion of the farmers in this district, that the Government should adopt a measure which would protect the agriculturalist in this colony from the American and Indian markets.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN HYLAND.

To the Registrar-General,
Melbourne.

COUNTY OF TALBOT.

Geelong, 14th May, 1859.

Sir,

I do myself the honor, at your request, to report upon the topographical features of the County of Talbot.

Taking a general view of the county it may be described as undulating. It is tolerably well watered, and is situated immediately to the north of the Great Dividing Range, which forms its southern boundary.

At present the portions surveyed and under cultivation are, with the sole exception of a portion of the parish of Beckworth, restricted to the valleys and low lands lying in proximity to the hills.

The soil in the northern portion of the county is generally poor, and some parts are densely wooded. It is however worthy of note that the parishes of Glenlyon, Holcombe, Beckworth, and Wombat, which are very heavily timbered, are more abundantly supplied with water by natural creeks, and afford, on sinking to a depth of from ten to thirty feet, a supply of very tolerable water.

On examining the agricultural returns for this year it will at once be seen that the produce per acre in the parishes of Ascot, Glendaruel, and Ercildoun, far surpasses that of any other portions of the county. Although the soil in these parishes is mostly a rich chocolate colored loam, I am led to believe that the superior crops are not so much due to its merits, as to climatic influences. I have ascertained (and not wishing to proceed on surmises, the authentication of my information has caused me some delay in forwarding this report) that several heavy falls of rain have occurred, with which during this elswhere peculiarly dry season, the remaining portions of the county have not been favored. I would venture to account for this phenomenon in the following manner :—

The Great Dividing Range, at the portion of the county situate opposite to the parishes I have enumerated above, is broken, and its continuity traceable by a rise so slight as to afford but a very uncertain land mark between them and the neighboring county of Ripon. It is, I believe, a well-known fact that during the summer months, when rain falls it is almost invariably after a shift of wind from N. to W. and S. The clouds driven swiftly from the northward are checked by the Dividing Range, which towers high on either side of the gap, and accumulating naturally seek an exit by the only available outlet, and being there met by the cold air from the southward discharge their moisture.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
DUNCAN LONGDEN.

The Registrar-General,
Melbourne.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM NEAR MELBOURNE.

July 16th, 1859.

This institution was established in accordance with the generally expressed desire of the agricultural community, by a vote of the Legislature for the year 1858 ; its object being the ascertaining and diffusing information concerning "new or untried varieties of plants and breeds of animals ;" the most approved method of cropping, and application of manures ; the nature and effects of the seasons, and their relations to sowing and harvesting ; "testing the merits of implements and machinery ;" and, generally, by means of experiments conducted at the public expense, for arriving at data whereon to establish a system of husbandry suited to the soil and climate of the colony.

The farm is situated on the north-western portion of the Royal Park, within two and one-half miles of Melbourne, and contains one hundred and forty-five acres of land ; the surface is undulating, presenting a considerable variety of aspect—some portion being much exposed to, and others sheltered from the prevailing winds ; the soil, which is of a fair average quality, ranges from a siliceous loam to a heavy clay, resting on a retentive subsoil.

Where farming has been carried on for any length of time in the colony, the exhaustion of the soil, by a succession of crops, has ensued, and is felt to be a serious evil, while in many instances those crops have ceased to be remunerative ; with a view therefore of leading the way to a better system, the farm has been sub-divided and laid off in a systematic rotation, so as to admit of a combination of the green fallow and grass with the grain crops, and provide for the renovation of the soil.

A portion has been appropriated for the introduction (on a small scale in the first instance) of new plants likely to prove valuable, so that should they succeed after trial they may take their places among the staple productions of the colony ; and in this purely experimental division will also be grown specimens of all known varieties of wheats, oats, barley, and seeds of different kinds, the cultivated and natural grasses and clovers, plants grown for their oil, the vine, tobacco, &c., &c.

The result of the past year's experiments with manure *versus* no manure, and deep *versus* shallow cultivation, demonstrate the benefit arising from a system of high farming, and the application of science in the cultivation of the soil.

The success attending the trials made last season in the growth of the sorghum and maize plants, &c., confirm previous anticipations as to their adaptability to this climate, and valuable properties as food for stock during the hot summer months ; and as many of the most important of the forage plants of Great Britain, especially the legumes and cultivated grasses, have as yet scarcely found a place in our system, there remains a wide field of experiment for the purpose of enabling the farmer to combine the keeping of cattle advantageously with tillage farming.

Through the medium of Agricultural Societies' exhibitions, and owing to the possession of ample capital on the part of agriculturists in the majority of instances, they have always been able to obtain implements of the newest and most superior construction made by the British manufacturers ; on this account, therefore, it has not been possible to introduce any great novelties to their notice in this department of the Experimental Farm in the first instance, at the same time care has been taken that each implement employed should be the best of its kind.

However, as we learn from recent accounts of the trials with the steam plough in England, that it can be profitably used on the farm, a portion of the vote for implements has been purposely reserved, and will be expended in the purchase of a machine of the most approved kind for trial ; should this effort to introduce it prove successful, there is no doubt that ploughing by steam will be the means of effecting an entire change in the present dilatory and expensive system, and of conferring a vast benefit on the colony.

(Signed) THOMAS SKILLING,
Director.

GRANT, GRENVILLE, AND POLWARTH.

Geelong, 14th October, 1859.

Sir,

In obedience to your request, I do myself the honor to submit for your consideration the following Report on the state and condition of agriculture in the district in which I had the honor to collect the Statistical Returns of Agriculture and Live Stock for the season ending 31st March last.

In furnishing this Report, I wish it to be distinctly understood that it is based on information derived from personal observation and inquiry, and although my notes on the subject are not reduced into a very satisfactory shape to myself, I trust that they may be found useful, by throwing some little light on the progress of agriculture, as well as by affording an insight into the actual social condition of those whose prospects are now being watched with considerable interest by thousands of our fellow colonists.

I shall refrain going into detail respecting the average yield of crops and so forth, during the course of my observations, as I feel that the recent publication of the approximate Returns for the Colony has, in some measure, obviated the necessity for making comparative or tabulated statements in order to illustrate my remarks thereon, if in the first instance, I might make exemption, by directing your attention to the statistics of the County of Grant, which show that the Returns for the year ending 31st March last, were collected from 2286 occupants of two acres and upwards, and the total area under tillage as embracing 56,662 acres, being upwards of 8000 acres *increase* in the quantity of land cultivated since the previous year.

I might mention that there has been a considerable increase in the number of holdings, and area of lands brought into tillage in the Counties of Grenville and Polwarth during the previous year; and as those counties, with Grant before named, constitute the wide and important district wherein my Returns were made, I shall confine my remarks to matters more immediately affecting the whole district.

Believing that it is desirable at the present juncture to render every information calculated to assist the opinions of those who may possibly have some doubts as to the profitable working of farms of small areas, I have prepared the following tables, which are arranged so as to afford at a glance the number of cultivators, with the extent of tillage carried on by them respectively in the three above-named counties, viz. :—

County of Grant.

Holders.		*Extent of Cultivation.*
414	cultivating	2 acres and under 5 acres.
352	„	5 „ „ 10 „
430	„	10 „ „ 20 „
344	„	20 „ „ 40 „
196	„	40 „ „ 60 „
72	„	60 „ „ 80 „
59	„	80 „ „ 100 „
65	„	100 „ „ 130 „
24	„	130 „ „ 160 „
18	„	160 „ „ 200 „
11	„	200 „ „ 250 „
7	„	250 „ „ 300 „
4	„	300 and upwards.
1996		
290	Non-cultivators.	
Total 2286		

County of Polwarth.

Holders.		*Extent of Cultivation.*
63	cultivating	2 acres and under 20 acres.
51	„	20 „ „ 50 „
18	„	50 „ „ 80 „
6	„	80 and upwards.
138		
31	Non-cultivators.	
Total 169		

County of Grenville.

Holders.		*Extent of Cultivation.*
146	cultivating	2 acres and under 20 acres.
72	„	20 „ „ 40 „
25	„	40 „ „ 80 „
6	„	80 „ „ 120 „
2	„	120 and upwards.
251		
66	Non-cultivators.	
Total 317		

Taking the county of Grant, as containing the largest number of occupiers, it will be seen that out of about two thousand persons actually engaged in cultivating the soil, that three-fifths of the number are tilling less than twelve acres each on the average. Although a variety of circumstances may be brought to bear, by way of explaining the cause of so little cultivation being carried on with a large proportion of the small holders, such as the case with a numerous class engaged the greater portion of the year in the carrying business to the gold fields and elsewhere, who cannot devote the amount of time necessary for tillage operations; it is very clear that agriculture is conducted on a small scale by the majority of cultivators, as far as my experience has enabled me to judge of their operations during the last three or four years.

Whatever may have been the circumstances that have stood in the way of the farmer making progress, whether from insufficiency of means to prosecute his labors in the field, or inadequacy of prices in exchange for his produce, it is pleasing to learn with what endurance the bulk of his class struggle on in spite of adverse times and even seasons; for if ever there was a more unfavorable season for the tiller of the soil, the last may be chronicled as one of extreme anxiety and perplexity to farmers; nay, I might say correctly, that with many, very many, it was a season of distress, owing chiefly to the unusual severity of the *hot* winds that prevailed during the greater part of the months of October and November last year, as in some instances, within my knowledge, the crops were completely destroyed, not a single bushel per acre being saved. Besides the effects from hot winds, the crops in general through the district had to encounter another enemy in the form of blight, and fearful ravages ensued therefrom. Such disastrous results as those that followed in quick succession, owing to the immense heat and blight together, led to the ruin of many hard-working, industrious farmers, besides spreading misery and consternation in the homsteads of those who were better able to sustain such a shock for once in the way; but, as was frequently remarked to me in the course of my enquiries, another such season would deprive them of homes altogether! The damage from hot winds was more observable on the plains and exposed situations than in those localities protected by ranges or belts of timber. Even in situations enjoying more of a southern aspect, the injuries were but partial or trifling. I may here draw your attention to the circumstance, that the crops growing on the high lying lands in the northern portions of the counties of Grant and Grenville generally escape the fury of these hot blasts, the cause being attributable to the larger amount of moisture in the soil and cooler temperature than are to be found on the plains and low situated lands nearer the seaboard.

The next matter of importance to which I have now to allude is the *decrease* that has taken place in the great staple product of wheat—a decrease marked by the fact, that there was not so much by 5000 acres sown with wheat in the last as the previous season in the county of

Grant alone ; and yet, what at first sight appears strange, the total extent of cultivation of all kinds exhibits an increase of 8200 acres as having taken place within the same period ; and although it is not difficult probably to account for this rather anomalous state of things respecting the diminished culture of wheat, yet it must be regretted, seeing the threatened scarcity of this article of food at the present time. The subject of short supplies of wheat, owing partly to the diminished area of cultivation last season, has been made a theme for considerable discussion with a large number of farmers with whom I have come in contact since the publication of the statistical summary of agricultural returns for the year 1858–59, and though to a certain extent conclusions are drawn unfavorable as respects the profitable cultivation of wheat under existing anomalies and disabilities peculiarly affecting the Victorian wheat grower, yet on the whole I am glad to state, from inquiry in various parts, that there are prospects of a much larger breadth of wheat than was ever before known being reaped during the next harvest in this district. As such a statement may appear somewhat encouraging, judging from the difficulties alleged to have stood for so long a period in the way of making this branch of husbandry profitable, yet an important point must be kept in view, when it is for a moment considered that the *increased* width now under cultivation consists mainly of *fresh* or new lands, and not of those areas that are generally known or described as the principal wheat growing lands, as of these latter I may safely assert there is a considerable acreage either thrown out of cultivation altogether or devoted to some other description of crop. With such facts before me, I can scarcely reconcile myself to the belief that wheat cultivation is progressing in this district, according to the strict sense of the word.

The cultivation of oats, barley, potatoes, mangel-wurzel, turnips, &c., appears to have been carried on with better success than wheat, and in that *ratio* to warrant the belief that the district will soon raise sufficient produce, of the kinds indicated, to supply all demands for consumption. It was rather remarkable that barley, for the most part, although cultivated to a limited extent only, stood the dry season far beyond oats or wheat ; in some instances I could mention, the acreable yield was much greater than oats, even on the same farm, where the influences of climate and weather were of course felt alike. With turnips, as an article of cultivation on the exposed plains and inferior soils, I have nothing to speak by way of encouragement ; they require a moist climate, and in no part of the colony have I seen them grow to better perfection than on the high lands along the tributaries and main sources of the Moorabool, Leigh, and Werribee Rivers ; on the other hand mangel-wurzel grows luxuriantly on those lands where the turnip does not thrive, such as in this district are at no great elevation from the sea, the hotter the season the better the crop appears to flourish.

Before proceeding to other topics, I cannot pass over the subject of vine culture, as, in my opinion, there is scarcely a branch of national industry deserving comment or remark more than this ; and although I cannot do the subject that justice to which it is entitled, in a national point of view, I may with some pleasure point to the fact, that it is in this portion of the colony where the cultivation is carried on with anything like energy and determination to make it a highly remunerative and important branch of business ; if I but refer you to the Returns of Acreage under the heading of "Vines" in the county of Grant, as evidence of the sure and steady advance it has made and continues to make towards occupying an important position in the history of our national progress and as affording a valuable item in the list of our country's products. I may state that the next year's returns are likely to exhibit a much greater area of vines, judging from the extra amount of attention paid to this branch of industry by the vine growers on the Barrabool Hills, the banks of the Moorabool, and other localities hereabout, many of whom have extended their plantations and commenced laying out new sites for vineyards ; many persons in other parts of the colony have been supplied with cuttings to a great extent from the Barrabool Hill vines, in fact a large amount of business appears to have been transacted in this particular with some of the proprietors of our best established vineyards.

As the business of wine manufacture necessarily forms a part of the same subject I might state that the advances made in this respect are inconsiderable, yet there is an earnest given by some of the wine growers that they do not mean to allow themselves to be outstripped by their rivals in the neighboring colonies in the art and business of making wine, and if one might judge from the confident tone adopted by most of them the time is certainly not very distant when the colonial-made wines will come into use as the beverage of the better classes of society, and so gradually lead the way to their general adoption by superseding those trashy, adulterated, and poisonous beverages, imported from all parts of the world to the detriment of the health of thousands ; besides which the strongest hopes are formed that when the home-made wines become generally used for consumption here that a death-blow will be dealt to that present scourge of the colony, intemperance.

When I had the honor, two years ago, of submitting a Report on the Statistics of

Agriculture, &c., to the late Registrar-General, I made reference therein to the neglect displayed by a large proportion of the country housewives and servants in the management of dairy and poultry yard business, as well as indifference shown by them in most of those useful little branches of rural economy which usually are looked upon as essential features in farmhouse management in the older countries. I now approach the subject again, and although I have not much to urge as denoting any great advances during the interval, yet I am very pleased to state that, as far as my travels and inquiries permitted, there was decidedly an improvement on the old *wild* state of things; I found persons more alive to the dairy business and its advantages than formerly. That this change had been wrought for the better, owing chiefly to further experience and better arrangements, as well as from parties becoming more familiarized in the occupation, also in the modes of raising dairy produce, I am prepared to admit; while in some instances, and several came to my knowledge, I perceived that circumstances had forced attention to this and other matters of rural economy, owing to the failure of crops on the farm, as recourse being had to the dairy and poultry stock for aid, relief has been in some measure afforded for meeting in-door expenditure, and not without success either. I am not disposed to speak disparagingly of the efforts of many who seem willing to avail themselves of the benefits of dairying business, but there is a vast field for improvement; and though want of means, as well as want of skill, form serious impediments in the path of several pursuing such vocation, there still remains, I am sorry to observe, too much indolence and apathy in the homesteads of a great number of the rural population to expect any really satisfactory results on the whole; a state of things far from desirable, considering the immense sums of money sent annually from the colony to import butter, cheese, pork, &c., all of which might be produced here; indeed it has often appeared to me strange that the farmers do not display more energy, and lay themselves out for the supply of such articles, which are always in demand, and generally at high prices too.

I pass now to a subject closely connected with the progress of agriculture in this colony, and that is the rural labor question, one which is rather difficult of solution, when all circumstances are brought to light, and it is to be feared will not right itself in a hurry, unless facilities are given for the introduction of the right sort of labor for the country districts. The labor question has been a grievance with most of our leading agriculturalists for the last two or three years; not only them, but it likewise affects all employers of farm labor, from the fact that there has been so little selection wherefrom to engage a steady useful class of servants accustomed to rural employment; many farmers state, without hesitation, that they could not have managed as they have done, had it not been for the aid of machinery, supplying the mechanical labor as it were; but this aid has only fallen to the lot of those who possessed means for purchasing machinery and improved implements of every kind, and I need remark that notwithstanding machinery having come into more extensive use throughout the district, men of small means are deprived the benefit for the present, and with far the larger portion the advantages of mechanical aid have been somewhat problematical; for in the first instance the cost of hire for reaping and threshing machines is generally great, in some cases excessive; in the next, the fact of large quantities of grain being rendered fit for market within a quick space of time after harvest, thus glutting the local markets, has generally had the effect of depressing prices to that degree—and ample testimony can be borne of this having been the case the last year or two—that the farmer has had to stand in a most unenviable position when the question of his indebtedness has been fully gone into. So that what with bad seasons, dearness and scarcity of labor, and worst of all results, *low* prices of produce, it is not extraordinary that farmers should complain and cry aloud for some measure which might tend to place them in a better position than they have held of late; and it is precisely from the difficulties that stand and even threaten to continue in their path, that many turn their eyes to the Legislature of the country to help them out of the evils caused by a short labor supply, while others argue, and in my opinion not without some show of reasoning, that great caution ought to be used by our Legislators when dealing with their new Land policy, so as not to overlook the interests of the agriculturists by holding out inducements to the laboring classes to betake themselves to remote localities, and thus withdraw their labor which might be made more profitable by being retained nearer the seats of population. As my remarks apply to rural labor only, what is intended to be conveyed is, that evil results would most likely attend any measure which tended merely to convert a useful class of laborers into useless and poverty stricken farmers. This line of argument might be said to wear a selfish aspect, and as dealing in eventualities; nevertheless, the man who employs farm labor even on a moderate scale, naturally asks whence is the labor supply to come; our present scattered rural population will not contribute farm labor to any extent for some few years. Similar ideas pervade a large class of intelligent farmers and other persons more or less identified with agricultural business respecting the question of rural labor. Although there is a diversity of opinion touching the whole social system, as to what may seem

desirable or otherwise for the benefit of the laboring and industrial population of this colony, I am not desirious of saying anything on the political points of a question which has now become so popular, regarding the settlement of the lands, but I may be excused any brief allusion to the opinions of a class deeply interested in the results, at least I hope that no remarks of mine will be deemed irrelevant or out of place.

Having stated thus much on the matter of labor, I am brought to the consideration of another subject, not altogether uninteresting, and that is the system of "*land tenure*"; in fact, I scarcely know of a subject fraught with greater interest at this particular time, or that has been canvassed with so much earnestness by a very intelligent though not numerous class amongst our farmers, as the system of leasing farms now practised. The truth of the matter lies in this, that the present leases are so one-sided and defective, that the system is becoming intolerable; and should the results of the next harvest prove unsatisfactory, I have no doubt that vast changes will ensue amongst many of the present leaseholders. The lessees naturally complain, that owing to the limited supply of good lands in earlier times, they where necessitated to yield to the terms of the landowner, let them be ever so stringent or unequal, as to making bargains about improvements or the like that might be made during tenancy, to be taken by the landlord at a valuation hereafter; that part of the affair was never listened to, and the consequences have been in several instances ruinous to the unfortunate lessees, by having to surrender improvements of every kind, probably before the expiration of the term of lease, owing to some unforeseen calamities; and thus industry and labor expended fruitlessly, have been made subservient to purposes foreign to the object set out for, namely, by supplying fixed capital in shape of farming plant and buildings, for the benefit of the landlord alone. What seems to be needed according to the opinions of most of those with whom I have conversed on the subject is, a "*tenant right*" law. There are some who argue that the matter of leasing land is merely one of arrangement, and not requiring legislative intervention; but the majority appear to coincide in the opinion, that in order to guard the owner of the land against deterioration of property on the one hand, and the farmer, who finds floating capital and skill, on the other, that some more perfect system is required than that which now obtains; and no remedy suggests itself to cure a mischievous system more effectually than a well devised legislative enactment, so as to afford security in either case, and above all to the man who sinks his capital, depending in some measure on the good faith of his landlord. And that such a law would be attended with beneficial results to the agricultural interest I am ready to believe; indeed it has often occurred to me of late that the subject of "leasing lands" in this colony is one befitting the attention of the new Board of Agriculture, as an inquiry into the system and its results would prove invaluable, in my humble opinion, towards solving more than one social problem.

I must now refer to the "small land tenures," as it is upon these subdivisions of the former large allotments sold by the Crown that a very considerable portion of the rural population is at present located. In the first place, the bulk of these small proprietors purchased at various figures, some at extravagantly dear rates, and as these farms or holdings were bought at intervals during the last seven or eight years, it might be expected that in the majority of cases satisfactory results have accrued, and as the occupiers chiefly belonged to a hardworking class, that comparative independence has become the lot of most of them; but I can give very little information of a pleasing character to point out many instances where such desirable ends have been realized, from all that has come under my observation regarding farms of small area. I am not by any means prepossessed with the idea that they have served the interests of those for whom they were said to be more particularly designed, viz., the "working men with small means;" and although it is and has been for years a common cry with those, not the best informed in agricultural matters, that the land should be cut up to meet the wants of small capitalists, I yet question the policy of laying out small allotments for agriculture in areas such as have been recommended, as my experience leads me to consider the fact that it is for the interests of the community at large, and not of a section of small proprietors, that the farming class should produce as much as possible from *each* acre of land cultivated. Therefore, if the returns be compared, it will be seen that the results are largely in favor of those farms having an area of not less than sixty acres; and notwithstanding the advantages of soil, it will be found that the *acreable* yield of produce on the small holdings is nothing to be compared with that on some of the larger farms in the same locality perhaps. But this is attributable I believe to the circumstance of so little capital being spared for the purchase of farming implements, or making improvements to assist cultivation. Then again, in consequence of want of skill with some and through poverty with others, it frequently happens that the land is not kept *in heart*, that it is not surprising that so little produce is raised from an acre of land under the "small tenure" system. As the problem of the day with most of our practical farmers is "how to increase the acreable produce," I am fearful a long time must elapse ere any strong

advances are made towards this sort of business on the part of small holders. And believing as I do that many of these are occupying a position inferior to what they had been accustomed, and suffer from a want of requisite knowledge and means necessary to the proper tillage of their land. I am not prepared to say a word to encourage any man to settle on a small plot of land without having means at his disposal and some amount of practical experience withal, as the chances are that his would prove but a temporary and unsafe possession.

It may not be inappropriate to offer a few observations on the subject of rents for land in this district, as having said thus much with respect to the leasing system, I consider some little information should be yielded, showing the variableness in the rate of rentals for land generally: To commence with the mode adopted by some of the large landholders, ten years ago, in the neighborhood of Geelong, the system was to let land on short leases of four, five, and seldom more than six years, at a rental in kind; for instance, two bushels of wheat per acre annually, was the stipulated quantity of produce for the first two or three years, and two and a-half bushels afterwards; this manner of leasing has now gone out of fashion, as the system created much discontent on the sides of both landlord and tenant. The fluctuation of markets, the period of delivering the grain when threshed, all combined to raise obstacles and beget much dissatisfaction, as either party suffered or benefited by the operations between themselves in any particular year. The present lettings are generally for money rents, but there is nothing like a fair standard as yet for letting land; the rent for many farms on the Barrabool Hills and at Bellerine varies from 22s. to 50s. per acre, the term of letting from five to ten years, but very few of the latter duration, and in most cases no stipulations are entered into for taking improvements at valuation at the expiration of the tenancy; the average rate of rental for good land is, in my opinion, about 25s. per acre, those cases where 35s., 40s., and 50s. per acre are paid, may be said to lessen in number every year, as these rates were agreed for when the prices of produce ran high—during 1854 and 1855. As regards the poorer lands and small holdings, the rent runs from 7s. 6d. to 15s. or 16s. per acre, just in proportion to there being improvements or not previously effected, or the capability of the soil for arable purposes being of such extent as to warrant a higher rental.

From what I have just described it may be supposed that a large bulk of land is held under yearly tenancy or leases of the duration quoted, but it is not exactly so, although each year adds to the number of farming tenants, by reason of the owners of many farms, who first cultivated their own lands, having given over the business of cultivation, some who hold for investment after permitting the land to lie unproductive for five or six years, as I can testify, in several instances have, within the last year or two, let their properties on lease, if leases they may be termed, and by a variety of other causes, the land is becoming thickly settled through the length and breadth of the district with tenant farmers; in reference to this, I may add that I have been much struck with the improvement that has taken place in some of the large farms now held under fair leases, the lessees, for the most part, being practical men, do not allow opportunities to pass without turning every acre to account; I do not mean to say that their respective modes of treating the land will bear strict scrutiny, but, nevertheless, production to as full extent as circumstances allow, is the order of the day, and it is from this view of the subject that I am frequently brought to combat the notion so prevalent with the masses of our population, who believe "that sure and certain happiness and prosperity must ensue could but a man live, eat, and drink on his own freehold plot of land." That thousands associate such pleasant ideas within their minds it is easy to believe, but how results prove the reverse of all former anticipations may be gathered daily by those who interest themselves thus far in social questions of this sort. From all that I have seen and heard bearing on this question of "land tenure" I must unhesitatingly state that my convictions go more in favor of tenant farming under well arranged *long leases* than with any small or even large freeholds where the owners cultivate. I believe the former system more likely to show advantageous results to the colony at large than the latter. To support my view of the case it is well to bear in mind that thousands of acres in this wide district are encumbered as respects the fee simple of the land. The greater proportion of the numerous class of small, and even many of the large freeholders, are only nominally such; the amount of interest paid on mortgages is generally far beyond what would be paid in shape of rent for the very land itself; and then, with difficulties in the way of redemption and other contingencies, begetting a feeling of insecurity of possession, the mortgagor seldom is able to carry out improvements or make such preparation for crops as he might have done under different circumstances; hence the small productiveness of those lands as compared with that on farms where the tenant finds capital and skill to work the land hired from his landlord at a fair annual rent. There are, besides what I have before stated, many matters which merely constitute details of the private arrangements of the owners and occupiers of the respective farm estates, with which I need not trouble myself to make reference, that I shall not go further to

explain the position of the tenant farmers under leases than by simply pointing to the inferior cultivation and modes of husbandry carried on by the small freeholders with so little profit.

Before quitting the subject of tenure, I must draw your attention to some very remarkable facts that have not escaped my notice the last two or three years, and those are where parties who had been living on small freeholds in the vicinity of the unalienated lands of the Crown, with a view chiefly to graze cattle, that the majority of such persons have gradually removed to localities where they could enjoy a sort of uninterrupted occupation of Crown lands and reserves simply by purchasing or hiring small allotments in the neighborhood. A large class of such men are to be found, and may be traced from one spot to another every third or fourth year apparently never permanently settled. I can cite instances where scores of men, living but a few years since within a radius of ten miles of Geelong, have left the locality, and are now pursuing a pioneer sort of life in the newly settled districts of the interior, their places have become filled up by others, and as the lands became alienated from the Crown, a different class of men succeeded. The changes in this respect have not been unattended with beneficial results Some, whose operations where formerly on a small scale, have since attained good positions, and are at the present time holding considerable sized farms, and in many ways proving that their removal from the former abode has caused to be brought about the comforts of life in a greater degree for themselves and families.

As far as I am competent to form an opinion respecting the soil and climate of those localities best adapted for farming and grazing pursuits, I certainly must give the preference to the high situated lands within a radius of twenty miles south of the Great Dividing Range, bounding the northern portion of Grant, Grenville, and Ripon. The climate there is well suited for most of the cereal and green crops. The abundance of moisture throughout the year, together with a large portion of first class soil, render such a tract of country extremely desirable for occupation and settlement by an agricultural community, more particularly owing to the healthy character of those regions at such a height above the level of the sea. I find many persons have become aware of that fact, and frequently manifest some surprise that more facilities have not been given for the settlement of a rural population in those fertile and well watered districts. But of course such description is not very well adapted for other than purely farming and dairy purposes. It would not suit vine cultivation ; but hops might be successfully grown on the high situated lands, as I may instance the fact of hops growing to perfection on a farm situated near the eastern bank of the Werribee river, not far from Ballan ; and barley likewise could be cultivated largely for malting purposes. The contrast presented between the homesteads and farms of those located on the lands just spoken of is peculiarly striking, when looking over the farms on the plains, to observe the barren appearance of everything around, the scarcity of wood and water, and the dwindled vegetation in the gardens even ; besides which, the inhabitants of the plains do not, in my opinion, enjoy such thorough good health as on the high ground, owing to the short supply of water, and summer heats, which are most oppressive. Again, the seasons on the plains are so adverse that little encouragement is held out for location thereon by a farming community.

I think, Sir, that having touched upon several points of interest in connection with the state and condition of agriculture to the best of my ability, you will excuse my wearying you with further details on the subject, as it is just one of those questions that may be viewed in different phases, and on which many persons might differ in opinion, and form conclusions at variance with the evidence deduced. If there be any portion of this Report that may enable you to glean information of a useful character, I shall feel pleased to learn the fact, as from the length of time that has elapsed since collecting the Statistical Returns, I am not in the possession of official data from which to quote in support of some facts stated in the Report.

In conclusion, I have to express my fears that this will be deemed but an imperfect description of matters on which you seek information, and that I have not been able to perform the task imposed on me so satisfactorily as you might have expected ; if further explanation on any points are deemed necessary, I shall be glad to furnish it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN ELKINGTON,
Collector of Statistics of Agriculture, &c.

To the Registrar-General,
Melbourne.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

[FORM.]

Occupier's Schedule.

(To be signed by the Occupier.)

Name of Place—
Name of Holder—

		Area.		
1.	Extent of holding	acres	...	...
2.	Extent of land enclosed	acres	...	...
3.	Extent cultivated	acres	...	...

Grain Crops.

			Gross produce.	
4.	Wheat for grain	acres		bushels
5.	Oats	acres		bushels
6.	Barley	acres		bushels
7.	Maize	acres		bushels
8.	Rye acres bushels	acres		bushels
9.	Bere acres bushels			
10.	Peas acres bushels	acres		bushels
11.	Beans acres bushels			
12.	Millett acres bushels			
13.	Sorghum acres bushels			

Green Crops.

(Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)

14.	Potatoes	acres	tons
15.	Turnips	acres	tons
16.	Mangel-wurzel	acres	tons
17.	Beet	acres	tons
18.	Carrots acres tons	acres	tons
19.	Parsnips acres tons		
20.	Cabbage	acres	tons
21.	Land in fallow (bare or summer)	acres ...	...

Hay.

22.	Cereal grasses—Wheat, Oats, &c.	acres	tons
23.	Rye grass and Lucerne	acres	tons

Green Forage.

24.	Cereal grasses—Wheat, Oats, &c.	acres	...	...
25.	Maize	acres	...	...
26.	Lucerne	acres	...	...
27.	Sorghum	acres	...	...
28.	Clover, Vetches, &c.	acres	...	...
29.	In permanent artificial grass	acres	...	...

OTHER CROPS.

							Area.	Gross Produce.	
30. Tobacco							acres	...	cwt.
31. Vine	Extent of Plantation						acres	...	...
	Age ...	1st Year	No.		...		...	...	...
		2nd Year	No.		...		...	...	...
		3rd Year	No.		...		...	...	...
		Above 3 Years	No.		...		...	...	...
	Total Number ...						...	...	...
	Total quantity of Fruit gathered ...						...	...	cwt.
	Quantity of Fruit sold						...	...	cwt.
	Wine						...	...	gals.
	Brandy						...	...	gals.
32. Other Crops							acres		
33. Garden							acres	...	...
34. Orchard							acres	...	...
35. Live Stock	Number of horses						...	}	
	Horned Cattle	Number (exclusive of milch cows)...						}	
		Number of milch cows ...					...		
	Number of pigs						...		
	„ sheep						...		
	„ poultry of all kinds						...		
36. Stock slaughtered for home consumption during past year						No.	...		
						Weight	...		
37. Milk obtained yearly							...		gals.
38. Butter							...		lbs.
39. Cheese							...		lbs.
40. Grain crops reaped by machine							acres.		

(Signature of Occupier)

_____ { *Freeholder* or *Tenant.*

NOTES.—In the "Extent cultivated," the areas in fallow, and laid down in permanent artificial grass, are to be included.

In making return of the "PRODUCE," the *gross quantity* of each description of crop is to be entered—*not the yield per acre.*

Where two crops have been obtained off the same piece of land during the season, note in the margin the number of acres under the second crop, and the produce thereof.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Registrar-General's Office,
Melbourne.

SIR,

Acreage and produce.

I have the honor to inform you that as a Collector of Agricultural Statistics you will be expected to comply strictly with the following instructions :—

1. The "Acreage under cultivation," of which you are to make an accurate return, is for the agricultural year ending and the produce required to be noted is, consequently, that of the current season. Exception must, however, be made in this respect, with regard to vines, turnips, mangel-wurzel, and beet root, respecting which it is deemed preferable, owing to the impracticability of estimating the real yield so early in the season, to ascertain last year's "produce," and this year's "acreage."*

Signature to occupier's schedule.

2. The occupier's schedule may be filled up by yourself or your assistants, but the information should be procured, whenever practicable, from the occupier or person in charge of the farm, whose signature ought to be obtained, as a guarantee that a personal visit has been paid to the holding ; and when this cannot be done, a note should be made accounting satisfactorily for the omission.

Bound forms.

3. The forms are, for the sake of convenience, bound up in books containing 50 each, but if necessary they may be divided.

Occupiers' schedules to be classed in districts, &c.

4. When filling up the collector's schedule from the occupiers' schedules, the latter should be separated and arranged in parishes, districts, &c., so as to accord with the order in which the entries are grouped ; and when the documents are returned to this office the occupiers' schedules must be made up in parcels to correspond with the collector's schedule and be duly numbered and lettered, for ready reference.

Abstracting from occupiers' schedules.

5. The collector's schedule is so ruled as to admit of the principal items of information contained in twenty-five of the "occupiers' schedules" being abstracted on each sheet, and it is absolutely necessary that this process of abstraction be legibly and correctly performed. With respect to adding up the various columns when the returns of a parish, &c., consist of several sheets, the totals are not be to carried on from sheet to sheet, but must be collected on the last, or on a separate sheet, and added together. The collector is not required, however, to make an abstract of the ages of vines; the quantity of fruit gathered; the number of poultry; the stock slaughtered; the milk, butter, and cheese obtained; and the grain crops reaped by machinery. These will be abstracted at this office.

Summary to be made.

6. A summary of each county, by parishes (or, when no parishes have been formed, by districts) arranged in alphabetical order, must be sent in with the collectors' schedules.

Caution respecting certain columns in collectors' schedule.

7. The columns in the collectors' schedule, "Number of holdings," and "Extent not cultivated," need not be filled up in the case of each holder, but only on the total and summary sheets.

Recent occupants.

8. A return must be made of those who have only lately entered into the occupation of land and are merely engaged in grubbing, fencing, &c., as well as of those who have already been engaged in cultivation, with notes on the respective lines, explanatory of the circumstance of their having no land in tillage.

Private gardens, market gardens, &c.

9. Gardens and grounds attached to residences, whereat rural pursuits are not followed, but which are kept merely for ornament and pleasure, are not to be enumerated ; but all market gardens exceeding one acre, and those of which the produce forms an important portion of the means of support of the owners, and the gardens of squatters, farmers, &c., must be included in the returns. In the case of ordinary vegetable gardens, it is unnecessary to make any return of the description of produce or of its quantity, but mention should be made of unusual crops, such as tobacco, vines, &c. In the latter cases care must be taken in making up the "Total number of acres in crop," that no portion of the acreage of the gardens is reckoned twice over.

Permanent artificial grass.

10. With regard to permanent artificial grass, you will please to recollect that it is not merely the quantity sown during the past year that you are to make a return of, but the total area so laid down.

Certain especial information to be furnished whenever practicable.

11. Every instance of remarkably small or large yield should be inquired into, and if there are any particular circumstances worthy of mention, such as a peculiar description of soil, grain, seed, &c., these should be noted on the margin of the occupiers' schedules. Precise

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* Notwithstanding this instruction, the figures returned have always been those for the current season.—W. H. A.

information as to the causes of the partial or entire failure of crops, whether owing to hot winds, aspect, drought, moisture, and the precise period when such occurred, is also most desirable; and collectors who, in addition to a satisfactory discharge of their other duties, attend to this, will be considered to have a preferential claim for future employment.

Names of localities.

12. In filling up the column "Name of place," localities should receive the names affixed to them by Government.

Live stock on alienated land, &c.

13. When procuring information for making up the returns of live stock, you will please to be very precise in determining the number depastured on "purchased" or "alienated land" only, as those running on the "waste land" of the Crown are to be omitted by you altogether; and in cases where "purchased land" is connected with runs, you will have the goodness to write the word "STATION" against the respective entries.

Station.

Live stock on commons.

14. Returns of stock on commonage or town reserves are also to be made, care being taken to ascertain that the animals enumerated have not already been returned as belonging to the neighboring farmers.

Mills, manufactories, &c. *(Form B.)*

15. Blank columns are left in form B., to be filled up by yourself as occasion may require. On the back of the form are lists of the principal kind of factories, mines, and quarries, concerning which it is desirable to obtain information; but you are not to be prevented by omissions in these lists from making returns of any other important branches of industry which may have sprung up, or of the opening of any new description of mine or quarry. In the case of mines, quarries, &c., it should always be noted whether they are being worked or not.

Private schools and scholars.

16. The attention which is at present directed to the subject of education makes it most desirable to ascertain correctly the number of children for whom instruction is provided by private enterprise.

Collectors' assistants.

17. In the selection of assistants you should make sure that, in addition to a minute topographical knowledge of their sub-districts, they possess a sufficient acquaintance with rural affairs so as to enable them to judge of the correctness of the information given, particularly as regards the weight of crops, inasmuch as the accuracy of this branch of the return greatly affects the value of the statistics.

Certificates from agricultural societies.

18. The co-operation of the various agricultural societies in the collection and supervision of the agricultural statistics, having been obtained through the Board of Agriculture, you will have, immediately on your appointment, to place yourself in communication with the secretary, who will, no doubt, render you valuable assistance; and on the completion of the collection of each of the districts over which the operations of these societies extend, or of such portions of their districts as are comprised in yours, you will have to submit to the respective committees the *Occupiers' Schedules*, made up as described above, for examination; and as soon as supervised (which will, doubtless, be done with as little delay as possible) you will receive them back and transmit them to this office, together with a certificate that the work has been satisfactorily performed, without which (if withheld or not applied for) you cannot receive payment.

19. You will obtain from the secretary of the society a receipt for the documents deposited with him, having the date of their lodgment on it, and this you will immediately forward to this office.

Collectors' schedules and summaries to be sent direct to Registrar-General's office.

20. The COLLECTORS' SCHEDULES and SUMMARIES are, however, to be forwarded direct to this office, without submission to the agricultural societies, *in order that the annual Approximate Summary of the colony may be issued at once.*

Time allowed for collection.

21. The time allowed for the performance of the work will terminate on
before which the occupiers' schedules must be left with the committees of the agricultural societies, and the collectors' schedules and summaries posted for, or deposited in this office.

Penalties for delay.

For any delay beyond this date, not exceeding ten days, a deduction of half per cent. per day will be charged, and for any greater delay than ten days, the deduction will be at the rate of one per cent. per diem; at the same time that the right is reserved of refusing the returns altogether, if extenuating circumstances cannot be adduced in excuse for the delay.

Payment of collectors.

22. You are also to understand that, notwithstanding the obtainment of the certificate of approval from the agricultural societies, as to the general fidelity of the returns, any serious omissions which, on examination in this office, may be discovered afterwards, will have to be supplied by you or at your expense.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

POSTSCRIPT.—Be so good as to obtain from each occupier the information whether he is a "tenant" or "freeholder."

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1859.

SUMMARY TABLES

AND

TABULAR RESULTS.

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SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land, the extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land Enclosed, the Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of Crop, for the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Total extent of Holdings.	Total extent Uncultivated.	Extent not Enclosed.	Total extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Enclosed Land not Cultivated.	Total extent under Tillage.	EXTENT UNDER CROP IN STATUTE ACRES.						
								CORN, PEASE, BEANS, ETC.						
								Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans and Millet.	Total.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey	86	17,341¼	15,191¼	6,074	11,267¼	9,117¼	2,150	660½	597½	44	..	..	1	1,303
Bourke	3,090	548,682¼	476,653¼	133,729½	414,952¾	342,923¾	72,029	14,277¼	12,434	773½	40¼	25	13¼	27,563¼
Dalhousie	667	94,833¼	67,391¼	9,911	84,922¼	57,480¼	27,442	5,409	13,253	495	35¾	14	4	19,210¾
Dundas	126	42,639½	41,041	32,468½	10,171	8,572½	1,598½	668½	240½	21½	..	2	..	932½
Evelyn	192	45,613¾	41,138¼	8,045½	37,568¼	33,092¾	4,475½	1,493	1,468¼	47¾	6¾	..	9	3,024¾
Follett	14	8,041	7,950	620	7,421	7,330	91	12	2	3	..	..	..	17
Grant	2,289	458,496¾	401,858½	152,583	305,913¾	249,275½	56,638¼	18,019¼	13,484¼	1,066	4	10	125½	32,709
Grenville	317	100,534¾	94,844¼	50,067¾	50,467	44,776½	5,690½	743¾	2,038½	91¾	..	..	4	2,878
Hampden	104	121,320½	119,473¼	67,587	53,733½	51,886¼	1,847¼	636	692½	33	..	..	1	1,362½
Heytesbury	77	40,334	38,182¼	4,519	35,815	33,663¼	2,151¾	1,386	185	132	..	..	4	1,707
Mornington	217	86,911	82,141½	25,120¾	61,790¼	57,020¾	4,769½	1,460	2,201½	105½	8¾	..	12	3,787¾
Normanby	395	87,697¼	82,764½	40,703½	46,993¾	42,061	4,932¾	2,076½	579	53¾	..	2	..	2,711¼
Polwarth	169	84,156½	80,281½	23,806	60,350½	56,475½	3,875	1,179½	1,893¾	61½	..	..	1	3,135¾
Ripon	277	61,670	47,223	15,783	45,887	31,440	14,447	2,895½	4,528	154	½	..	14	7,592
Talbot	1,243	239,216	201,175½	60,446	178,770	140,729½	38,040½	6,794½	15,616	582	34	3	11½	23,041
Villiers	833	195,240½	168,501¾	47,681	147,559½	120,820¾	26,738¾	15,871¼	2,796¾	1,062¼	1¾	..	54	19,786
Gipps Land	244	65,386½	61,854¼	15,238¼	50,148¼	46,616	3,532¼	886¼	702	80	8¾	..	..	1,659
The Loddon	733	109,116½	92,978	48,471	60,645½	44,507	16,138½	840	2,213½	253½	47	..	5	3,359
Rodney	41	13,382	11,600½	5,651	7,731	5,949½	1,781½	186½	236	43	2	..	..	467½
The Murray	400	83,700½	73,899	39,428½	44,272	34,470½	9,801½	2,751¾	2,260	192½	290½	½	6½	5,501¾
The Wimmera ..	59	14,843	14,054¼	6,846	7,997	7,208¼	788¾	5	104½	26½	..	..	..	136
Total ..	11,573	2,519,156¾	2,220,197	794,780¼	1,724,376½	1,425,416¾	298,959¾	78,234	77,526½	5,322	480	56½	265¾	161,884¾

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land, &c., for the Year ending 31st March, 1859—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	EXTENT UNDER CROP IN STATUTE ACRES.																						
	GREEN CROPS (exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens).								HAY.			GREEN FORAGE.							OTHER CROPS.					
	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Red Beet.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Bare or Summer Fallow.	Total.	Cereal Grasses, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Rye Grass.	Total.	Cereal Grasses, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Maize.	Lucerne.	Clover, Vetches.	Sorghum.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Gardens.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Orchards.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey ..	214½	6	1	..	..	..	..	221½	577	6	583	..	..	5½	4	..	19½	29	10	..	¾	..	2¾	13½
Bourke ..	5,357¼	13¾	29	2	7¾	30½	1,908	7,348¼	32,833¾	148½	32,982¼	657¼	167	41	1½	41¼	268	1,176	2,559½	1	88¾	159½	150½	2,959¼
Dalhousie ..	3,292¾	85¼	1½	¼	..	..	294	3,673¾	4,394½	..	4,394½	20	3	½	2	5	98	128½	18¼	..	4½	..	11¾	34½
Dundas ..	140	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	443½	..	443½	5	..	½	..	..	4	9½	54¾	15½	¼	..	1½	72
Evelyn ..	506½	4½	..	..	..	..	71½	582½	687¾	..	687¾	22½	5½	..	57¾	..	8	93¾	35½	..	34¼	4¼	12¾	86¾
Follett ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	46	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	1	..	..	..	11
Grant ..	3,758	48½	74¼	1	34¾	15½	1,735¾	5,667¾	13,920½	311	14,231½	2,377¼	20	76¾	9½	19¾	159	2,662¼	836¾	2¾	323¾	89¾	114¾	1,367¾
Grenville ..	1,126½	4	..	..	5	..	..	1,135½	1,543	..	1,543	26	..	30	..	..	..	56	66½	2½	5	..	4	78
Hampden ..	229	..	..	..	2	..	10	241	222½	1	223½	..	..	..	..	..	1½	1½	9½	2	¼	..	7	18¾
Heytesbury ..	313½	1	1	..	..	..	..	315½	101	..	101	5	..	..	..	..	10	15	12¼	..	1	..	..	13¼
Mornington ..	377½	4¼	30½	..	..	..	43½	455¾	334	..	334	30	3	4	9	3½	62½	112	69	..	1¾	..	9¼	80
Normanby ..	368½	..	..	..	..	..	17	385½	1,474½	9	1,483½	11	..	4	1	..	158	174	175¾	1¾	..	..	1	178½
Polwarth ..	194¼	6½	..	..	..	..	21	221¾	383	24	407	..	..	4½	5	..	50	59½	45	2	..	..	4	51
Ripon ..	2,331½	6½	5	..	6½	10	113¼	2,472¾	4,032	..	4,032	85	1½	11½	4	4	35	141	192	2¼	5½	3½	6	209¼
Talbot ..	6,736½	34¼	7	..	20	8	486	7,231¾	7,259	6	7,265	75	10	10	2	8½	..	105½	290½	9½	7¾	5	24½	337¼
Villiers ..	3,147¼	52¼	23¾	..	3½	2½	58	3,287¼	1,936¼	30	1,966¼	22½	1¾	17¼	5¾	..	1,403½	1,450¾	222	6	6½	4	10	248½
Gipps Land ..	341¼	14¼	½	..	¼	..	139¾	496	653¾	14	667¾	30	..	7½	225½	½	322½	586	99	..	2½	2½	19½	123½
The Loddon ..	1,031¼	37¼	9¾	..	13¾	5¼	440¼	1,537½	10,383	1	10,384	106	84	45½	..	16¾	..	252¼	539	3¼	38½	15¾	9¼	605¾
Rodney ..	48½	..	½	..	..	..	..	49	1,126	..	1,126	134½	..	..	..	..	..	134½	3½	1	..	..	..	4½
The Murray ..	418¼	9¾	1	½	3	2¼	616½	1,051¼	2,845¾	5½	2,851¼	116	19½	22¾	1	1	..	160¼	198	..	26½	4	8½	237
The Wimmera ..	79½	3	½	..	..	1	44	128	410	..	410	56½	..	1¾	..	½	..	58¾	39½	16	..	..	½	56
Total ..	30,026¼	332	185¼	3¾	96½	75	5,998½	36,717¼	85,606¾	556	86,162¾	3,779½	315¼	283	328	100¾	2,602½	7,409	5,486¼	66½	547½	288¼	397½	6,786

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE B.—Showing the Gross Produce of each description of Crop for the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																					
	Corn, Pease, Beans, etc.							Green Crops (exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens).							Hay.			Other Crops.				
																				Grape.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, and Millet.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Red Beet.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Total.	Cereal Grasses, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Rye Grass.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	Fruit sold.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
Anglesey	15,140	18,035	1,095	..	..	12	34,282	721½	24	1	..	..	..	746½	1,157	12	1,169	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bourke	253,351½	333,294	15,005	1,106	205	202½	603,164	23,543½	77	528	..	43	..	24,191½	41,956¼	176½	42,132¾	10	..	47,080	544½	120	30
Dalhousie	126,424	466,709	10,783	815	280	200	605,211	11,525¼	343	5	..	..	..	11,873¼	7,689½	..	7,689½	..	..	56	5	..	..
Dundas	14,070	5,036	395	..	40	..	19,541	339½	4	..	..	..	..	343½	711½	..	711½	..	200	400	..	..	..
Evelyn	29,777	39,924	1,116	130	..	82	71,029	2,312	2	..	..	..	..	2,314	1,111	..	1,111	..	..	7,150	30	100	..
Follett	328	25	30	..	..	..	383	26	..	..	..	..	..	26	71½	..	71½	..	20	..	..	..	..
Grant	258,313	222,773	14,940	80	60	1,652	497,818	9,929	302½	1,143½	1	181	48	11,605	15,065¾	310	15,375¾	1,795	15	778,266	2,663	7,405	42
Grenville	12,193½	48,698½	2,062	..	..	40	62,994	3,273¼	4	..	..	25	..	3,302¼	1,905½	..	1,905½	..	15	17,000	45	..	..
Hampden	14,149	18,392	840	..	..	15	33,396	906	..	..	..	4	..	910	229½	2	231½	..	60	..	..	..	..
Heytesbury	35,729	4,565	4,485	..	..	120	44,899	1,038	6	6	..	..	..	1,050	165	..	165	..	..	..	15	..	..
Mornington	35,769	67,492	2,435	105	..	180	105,981	1,651	..	..	..	..	..	1,651	625½	..	625½	..	..	1,040	..	..	..
Normanby	40,103	12,865	1,176	..	30	..	54,174	1,098½	..	..	..	..	..	1,098½	1,963	13	1,976	..	40	..	..	..	..
Polwarth	26,566	47,028	1,395	..	..	20	75,009	644	10	..	..	..	..	654	633	34	667	..	20	..	..	..	..
Ripon	84,128	164,630	4,301½	10	..	262	253,331½	9,366	30	50	3	39	40	9,528	7,893	..	7,893	..	30	17,650	..	..	..
Talbot	160,215	513,112	12,921	1,145	21	296	687,710	25,402½	117	142	..	117	23	25,801½	9,979	10	9,989	273	5	16,786	28	..	..
Villiers	365,137	73,600	29,502	80	..	1,668	469,987	11,311	319	215	..	66	13	11,924	3,663	15	3,678	132	190	..	135	..	..
Gipps Land	16,960½	15,444	2,063½	228	..	..	34,696	1,442¾	58	..	..	½	..	1,501¼	764½	25½	790	..	..	7,100	31	..	..
The Loddon.. ..	12,648	40,895½	3,569½	216	..	10	57,339	2,162¼	24¼	64	½	48½	12½	2,312	10,878¾	¼	10,879	480	31	59,182	27	5	¼
Rodney	2,862	3,908	910	80	..	..	7,760	148	..	2	..	..	..	150	1,371½	..	1,371½	..	10	..	..	..	..
The Murray.. ..	60,846	61,756½	4,588½	5,703	15	73	132,982	1,425¼	14	..	½	4	4½	1,448¼	4,497¾	4	4,501¾	..	..	41,892	55	110	..
The Wimmera ..	83	2,175	326	..	..	..	2,584	201½	..	..	..	..	..	201½	608½	..	608½	..	237	..	..	..	..
Total	1,564,792½	2,160,357½	113,939	9,698	651	4,832½	3,854,270½	108,466¾	1,334¾	2,156½	5	528	141	112,632	112,940	602¼	113,542¼	2,690	873	993,602	3,578½	7,740	72¼

N

VICTORIA.—INCREASE OF TILLAGE.

TABLE C.—Showing the Increase of Land in Cultivation in each County and Pastoral District of Victoria, in the Year ending 31st March, 1859, as compared with the previous Year.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Extent of Land under Crop.		Increase.	
	1858.	1859.	In Extent.	Per Cent.
Anglesey	1,102¼	2,150	1,047¾	95·0
Bourke	74,145¾	72,029	Decrease	Decrease
Dalhousie	17,320¼	27,442	10,121¾	58·4
Dundas	1,157¾	1,598½	440¾	37·9
Evelyn	4,342¾	4,475½	132¾	3·0
Follett	166	91	Decrease	Decrease
Grant	48,461¾	56,638¼	8,176½	16·8
Grenville	3,560½	5,690½	2,130	59·8
Hampden	1,368¼	1,847¼	479	35·0
Heytesbury	1,660	2,151¾	491¾	29·5
Mornington	4,173¾	4,769½	595¾	14·2
Normanby	3,984½	4,932¾	948¼	24·6
Polwarth	3,141½	3,875	733½	23·3
Ripon	9,252	14,447	5,195	56·1
Talbot	20,446⅜	38,040½	17,594⅛	86·1
Villiers	21,513½	26,738¾	5,225¼	24·3
Gipps Land	2,375	3,532¼	1,157¼	48 7
The Loddon	10,982⅝	16,138½	5,155⅛	49·1
Rodney	1,140¼	1,781½	641¼	56·2
The Murray	6,698⅜	9,801½	3,103⅛	46·4
The Wimmera	736	788¾	52¾	7·2

NOTE.—Bourke.—With reference to the apparent decrease of the area in cultivation in this County, it is to be observed that the present returns, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit a considerable increase in the Districts of West and South Bourke; and there is reason to believe that the returns furnished last year for the Parishes between the Merri Creek and the Plenty River, to which the deficiency is confined, were excessive. Notwithstanding that certificates of the general correctness of the Agricultural Statistics for the District referred to were obtained from respectable residents, a suspicion was entertained of their fidelity, and this impression induced the adoption this year of the system pursued in the Population Census, of obtaining signatures to the schedules of the holders or persons in charge of holdings. The experiment has proved most successful; the farmers having cheerfully aided in this effort to procure the most correct information attainable, filling up the forms themselves, or verifying them with their signatures. It is but fair to the collectors of the previous season to state that, generally speaking, their work has stood the severe test of the new method of collection.

VICTORIA.—AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE D.—Showing the Average Produce per acre of the principal Crops in each County and Pastoral District of Victoria, and the Average of the whole Country for each of the last four years, 1856–1859, both inclusive.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.	Tons per acre.	Tons per acre.
Anglesey	22·9	30·2	24·9	3·3	2·0
Bourke	17·7	26·8	19·4	4·4	1·3
Dalhousie	23 4	35·2	21·8	3·5	1·7
Dundas	21·0	20·9	18·4	2·4	1·6
Evelyn	19·9	27·2	23·4	4·5	1·6
Follett	27·3	12·5	10·0	1·8	1·5
Grant	14·3	16·6	14·0	2·6	1·1
Grenville	16·4	23·9	22·5	2·9	1·3
Hampden	22·2	26·5	25·5	4·0	1·0
Heytesbury	25·8	24·7	34·0	3·3	1·6
Mornington	24·5	30·6	23·0	4·3	1·9
Normanby	19·3	22·2	21·9	2·9	1·3
Polwarth	22·5	24·8	22·7	3·3	1·6
Ripon	29·0	36·3	27·9	4·0	1·9
Talbot	23·6	32·8	22·2	3·7	1·4
Villiers	23·0	26·3	27·7	3·6	1·9
Gipps Land	19·5	22·0	25·8	4·2	1·2
The Loddon	15·0	18·4	14·1	2·1	1·0
Rodney	15·3	16·3	21·2	3·1	1·2
The Murray	22·1	27·3	23·8	3·4	1·6
The Wimmera	16·6	20·8	12·3	2·5	1·5
Average of the Colony, 1859 ...	20·0	27·9	21·4	3·6	1·3
„ „ 1858 ...	20·7	31·0	28·9	2·4	1·8
„ „ 1857 ...	23·2	25·6	31·1	2·2	1·6
„ „ 1856 ...	26·9	34·5	29·1	5·4	2·1

NOTE.—The averages given above are obtained by a comparison of the gross produce of each crop with the acreage under it, as returned by the holder himself, or his representative.

VICTORIA.—AREA UNDER CROP.

TABLE E.—Showing the proportion of the total Land in Cultivation under each of the Principal Crops in the several Counties and Pastoral Districts of Victoria in the Year ending 31st March, 1859, together with the Proportions for the whole Country in each of the last four years, 1856–1859, both inclusive.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.
Anglesey	30·6	27·7	2·0	9·9	27·1	1·3
Bourke	19·8	17·2	1·1	7·4	45·7	1·6
Dalhousie	19·7	48·3	1·8	12·0	16·0	·4
Dundas	41·8	15·0	1·3	8·7	27·7	·5
Evelyn	33·3	32·7	1·1	11·3	15·3	2·0
Follett	13·2	2·2	3·3	15·4	50·5	3·3
Grant	31·8	23·8	1·8	6·6	25·1	4·7
Grenville	13·0	35·8	1·6	19·7	27·1	1·0
Hampden	34·4	37·4	1·7	12·4	12·1	·1
Heytesbury	64·4	8·6	6·1	14·5	4·6	·7
Mornington	30·6	46·1	2·2	7·9	7·0	2·3
Normanby	42·1	11·7	1·1	7·4	30·1	3·5
Polwarth	30·4	48·8	1·5	5·0	10·5	1·5
Ripon	20·0	31·3	1·0	16·1	27·9	·9
Talbot	17·9	41·1	1·5	17·7	19·1	·3
Villiers	59·4	10·4	3·9	11·8	7·3	5·4
Gipps Land	24·6	19·9	2·3	9·6	18·9	16·6
The Loddon	5·2	13·7	1·5	6·3	64·3	1·5
Rodney	10·4	13·3	2·4	2·7	63·2	7·5
The Murray	28·1	23·0	1·9	4·2	29·1	1·6
The Wimmera	·6	13·2	3·3	10·1	52·0	7·3
Total Victoria, 1859	26·2	25·9	1·8	10·0	28·9	2·5
„ 1858	36·6	16·9	2·2	8·7	31·7	·8
„ 1857	44·5	13·9	1·2	9·0	28·8	·4
„ 1856	37·0	15·4	1·3	9·5	34·8	·8

VICTORIA.—AREA OF HOLDINGS.

TABLE F.—Showing by Counties and Pastoral Districts the average Extent and average Area in Crop, of Holdings, and the proportion per cent. of Occupied Land in Cultivation throughout Victoria, in the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Average Extent of Holdings.	Average Area of Holdings in Cultivation.	Proportion per cent. of Occupied Land in Cultivation.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey	201·6	25·0	12·4
Bourke	177·5	23·3	13·1
Dalhousie	142·1	41·1	28·9
Dundas	338·4	12·6	3·7
Evelyn	237·5	23·3	9·8
Follett	574·3	6·5	1·1
Grant	200·3	24·7	12·3
Grenville	317·1	18·0	5·6
Hampden	1,166·5	17·7	1·5
Heytesbury	524·0	27·9	5·3
Mornington	400·5	21·9	5·5
Normanby	222·0	12·4	5·6
Polwarth	498·0	22·9	4·6
Ripon	222·6	52·1	23·4
Talbot	192·6	30·6	15·9
Villiers	234·3	31·9	13·7
Gipps Land	268·0	14·4	5·4
The Loddon	148·8	22·0	14·7
Rodney	323·9	43·4	13·3
The Murray	209·2	24·5	11·7
The Wimmera	251·6	13·3	5·3

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—1.

General Summary.

TABLE G.—Showing the Number of Holdings classified according to size, and the area held and cultivated by each class of holders; the average size of farms of each class, and average acreage per holding cultivated by each class; the proportion per cent., as compared with the totals for the Colony, held and cultivated by each class; and the proportion per cent. of their holdings which the holders of each class have placed under cultivation.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS IN STATUTE ACRES.	Number of Holdings of each Class.	Extent held by each class of Landholders.	Area cultivated by each class of Landholders.	Average size of Holdings of each Class.	Average Area cultivated by each Class of Landholders.	Proportion of Land held by each class as compared with the total area in occupation.	Proportion of Land cultivated by each class as compared with the total quantity under cultivation.	Proportion of Land cultivated by each class as compared with the total quantity held by each class.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.
Under 5 acres	786	2,251½	1,788½	2·8	2·2	·1	·6	79·4
5 acres and under 15 acres ...	1,674	14,458¾	9,379¾	8·6	5·6	·6	3·2	64·8
15 „ „ 30 „ ...	1,241	25,823	13,291¾	20·8	10·7	1·0	4·5	51·5
30 „ „ 50 „ ...	1,206	44,816½	19,216½	37·1	15·9	1·7	6·4	42·8
50 „ „ 100 „ ...	2,199	153,150¼	55,275½	69·6	25·1	6·1	18·5	36·9
100 „ „ 200 „ ...	2,087	284,047¼	79,026½	136·1	37·8	11·3	26·4	27·8
200 „ „ 350 „ ...	1,140	298,681½	56,882½	262·0	49·9	11·9	19·0	19·4
350 „ „ 500 „ ...	273	110,212½	17,113½	404·0	62·7	4·4	5·7	15·5
500 „ and upwards	967	1,585,715½	46,985¼	1,639·8	48·6	62·9	15·7	2·9
Totals and Averages ...	11,573	2,519,156¾ *	298,959¾	217·6	25·8	100·0	100·0	11·8

* The total quantity of land alienated to the 31st December, 1858, was 3,042,514 acres, so that according to these returns of the area occupied for agricultural purposes, there are 523,358 under towns, villages, &c., or lying idle. The additional quantity occupied for agricultural purposes during the year has been 406,022 acres, although that alienated from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1858, amounted only to 255,972 acres.

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—2.

TABLE H.—Showing the Number of Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District in the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	Number of Holdings.								
		Under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	86	14	10	3	9	14	9	9	4	14
Bourke ...	3,090	334	667	366	279	421	429	307	81	196
Dalhousie ...	667	9	64	63	76	159	165	81	19	31
Dundas ...	126	13	29	18	10	19	5	6	1	25
Evelyn ...	192	23	18	13	8	39	39	18	11	23
Follett ...	14	2	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Grant	2,289	202	329	241	269	431	435	182	43	157
Grenville ...	317	8	37	47	47	71	36	19	5	47
Hampden ...	104	2	14	16	15	18	5	3	5	26
Heytesbury ...	77	...	1	2	3	4	37	19	2	9
Mornington ...	217	4	17	16	15	34	32	38	10	51
Normanby ...	395	16	49	54	46	82	61	35	8	44
Polwarth ...	169	11	28	12	11	33	28	16	4	26
Ripon	277	4	20	16	32	95	66	16	5	23
Talbot ...	1,243	37	115	141	169	344	254	115	20	48
Villiers ...	833	25	84	71	55	135	224	133	23	83
Gipps Land ...	244	14	33	29	28	32	48	18	6	36
The Loddon ...	733	38	81	96	105	166	128	58	12	49
Rodney ...	41	...	3	4	5	2	5	9	1	12
The Murray ...	400	27	50	22	21	90	70	54	10	56
The Wimmera ...	59	3	8	10	3	10	11	3	3	8
Totals ...	11,573	786	1,674	1,241	1,206	2,199	2,087	1,140	273	967
Per Centages	100·0	6·8	14·5	10·7	10·4	19·0	18·0	9·9	2·3	8·4

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—3.

TABLE I.—Showing the extent in Acres of Holdings of various sizes occupied in each County and Pastoral District at the end of the Year terminating 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Extent of Holdings.	Extent in Acres of Land Occupied by Holders of—								
		Less than 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey	17,341¼	36¼	86	50	367	867	1,295	2,610	1,631	10,399
Bourke	548,682¼	1,017	5,805¼	7,468	10,338½	29,321	59,556	81,065½	33,426	320,685
Dalhousie	94,833¼	23	611½	1,294½	2,862	10,547¾	21,172½	20,575	7,488	30,259
Dundas	42,639½	37	233½	349	388	1,417	728	1,794	400	37,293
Evelyn	45,613¾	79½	145¼	269	321	2,682	5,492	4,648	4,698	27,279
Follett	8,041	6	66	20	...	...	...	320	...	7,629
Grant	458,496¾	505¾	2,809¾	4,945	10,340	31,273¾	58,181½	45,968	17,461	287,012
Grenville	100,534¾	29	324¾	1,005	1,847	4,034	5,102½	4,744	2,068	81,380½
Hampden	121,320½	7½	98½	326	551	1,166	804	1,535	1,128½	115,704
Heytesbury	40,334	...	14	45	134	253	5,180	5,015	842	28,851
Mornington	86,911	11	145½	340	586	2,257	4,686	11,202½	4,295	63,388
Normanby	87,697¼	45¾	431½	1,125	1,788	5,952	8,579	9,248	3,103	57,425
Polwarth	84,156½	30½	231	251	450	2,420	3,861	4,403	1,533	70,977
Ripon	61,670	12½	154½	324	1,259	6,961	9,201	4,218	1,902	37,638
Talbot	239,216	114	1,051	3,026	5,470	24,991	34,835	29,456	7,751	132,522
Villiers	195,240½	77½	800	1,482	2,045	8,314	30,793	33,385	9,433	108,911
Gipps Land	65,386½	30½	261½	619	984½	2,200	6,310	5,330	2,404	47,247
The Loddon... ...	109,116½	110¼	700¾	2,085¾	4,008½	11,400	16,335¼	15,332	4,829	54,315
Rodney	13,382	...	28	88	190	160	630	2,570	350	9,366
The Murray ...	83,700½	71½	385	490¼	782	6,200¾	9,893½	14,458½	4,297	47,122
The Wimmera ...	14,843	7	75½	220½	105	733	1,412	804	1,173	10,313
Total	2,519,156¾	2,251½	14,458¾	25,823	44,816½	153,150¼	284,047¼	298,681½	110,212½	1,585,715½
Per Cent. ...	100·0	·1	·6	1·0	1·7	6·1	11·3	11·9	4 4	62·9

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—4.

TABLE J.—Showing the Extent of Land cultivated on Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Extent Cultivated.	Extent in Acres of Land Cultivated by Holders of—								
		Less than 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey	2,150	30¼	76	50	173	445	308½	352	325	390¼
Bourke	72,029	803½	3,804¼	3,548	3,749¼	8,890	15,476½	15,332¾	4,853	15,571¾
Dalhousie	27,442	18½	590½	1,016½	1,807	5,757	8,916	5,080	1,779	2,477½
Dundas	1,598½	23½	139½	198½	116½	339½	167	144	...	470
Evelyn	4,475½	56½	60½	95¾	86¼	862¼	1,347¾	554¼	271¾	1,140½
Follett	91	6	48	1	...	...	...	12	...	24
Grant	56,638¼	431¾	1,821½	2,532¼	3,834	10,304¼	14,725¼	10,667¾	3,613½	8,708
Grenville	5,690½	19½	201½	478¾	858½	1,302	915	878	47	990¼
Hampden	1,847¼	6½	60½	122½	207	509	338¼	218	52	333½
Heytesbury	2,151¾	...	11	32	41	40	1,168	428	56	375¾
Mornington	4,769½	3	63	60	125¼	384½	607½	1,097¾	509½	1,919
Normanby	4,932¾	32¼	205¾	327	371	950¾	1,271½	606¾	267½	900¼
Polwarth	3,875	18½	114¼	163	205	874¾	1,191½	613	55	640
Ripon	14,447	9½	106	228½	812	4,081¼	5,198¾	1,825½	1,125¾	1,059¾
Talbot	38,040½	78	619	1,585	3,128¼	10,631	10,823½	6,075¾	1,613	3,487
Villiers	26,738¾	64½	496½	863	993	3,392½	9,105¾	7,878	1,389	2,556½
Gipps Land	3,532¼	21	120¾	204½	321	356¼	1,031¼	428	223	826½
The Loddon	16,138½	102¼	505	1,328¼	1,877½	3,755¼	3,356¾	2,668½	618½	1,926½
Rodney	1,781½	...	28	57	117	105	138	345½	32	959
The Murray... ...	9,801½	56½	251¼	276¼	341	2,169¾	2,723	1,654	257	2,072¾
The Wimmera ...	788¾	7	57	124	53	125½	216¾	23	26	156½
Total	298,959¾	1,788½	9,379¾	13,291¾	19,216½	55,275½	79,026½	56,882½	17,113½	46,985¼
Per Cent. ...	100·0	·6	3·2	4·5	6·4	18·5	26·4	19·0	5·7	1·57

VICTORIA.—LIVE STOCK.

General Summary.

TABLE K.—Showing the Number of Live Stock in Victoria in the month of March, 1859, distinguishing the quantity on Alienated Land from that on Crown Land; and exhibiting the Total Stock on Stations, inclusive of Alienated Land connected therewith, as well as the Stock on Alienated Land, exclusive of that connected with Stations.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Alienated land	52,255	275,529	37,756	591,303
Crown land	16,068	423,801	...	4,987,110
Alienated land unconnected with stations	41,762	188,476	34,925	272,555
Crown and alienated land connected with stations ...	26,561	510,854	2,831	5,305,858
Total of Colony	68,323	699,330	37,756	5,578,413

Note.—With reference to the number of pigs, it is to be observed that, owing to there being no assessment levied on that description of stock, no return is required or furnished of the quantity on the stations of those who hold Crown land alone, though there is, no doubt, a considerable number on them. It may also be noticed that the returns for Crown land are obtained some weeks earlier than those for purchased land.

LIVE STOCK.—II.

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE L.—Showing the Number of Holders and Quantity of Live Stock held on the 31st March, 1859, on Land Alienated from the Crown, distinguishing Land unconnected with Stations from that connected with Stations.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	ALIENATED LAND BOTH CONNECTED AND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.					ALIENATED LAND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.					ALIENATED LAND CONNECTED WITH STATIONS.				
	Number of Holders of Stock.	STOCK.				Number of Holders of Stock.	STOCK.				Number of Holders of Stock.	STOCK.			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.		Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.		Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Anglesey	76	552	2,297	355	1,389	61	349	1,050	305	939	15	203	1,247	50	450
Bourke	2,959	10,526	50,713	7,331	144,189	2,949	10,369	49,097	7,283	119,519	10	157	1,616	48	24,670
Dalhousie	610	2,229	8,895	1,575	10,997	595	2,030	6,332	1,505	71	15	199	2,563	70	10,926
Dundas	116	526	2,453	574	26,922	90	366	1,604	418	6	26	160	849	156	26,916
Evelyn	183	957	6,907	397	4	177	782	3,274	364	4	6	175	3,633	33	...
Follett	9	50	376	28	7,999	5	25	376	18	360	4	25	...	10	7,639
Grant	2,142	8,448	36,893	7,749	160,873	2,116	8,165	33,433	7,684	93,338	26	283	3,460	65	67,535
Grenville	305	1,894	8,923	1,185	46,431	277	1,687	5,400	1,098	11,634	28	207	3,523	87	34,797
Hampden	90	902	16,358	475	31,922	70	439	1,786	452	200	20	463	14,572	23	31,722
Heytesbury	110	1,298	9,554	384	3,370	104	1,057	6,334	346	2,570	6	241	3,220	38	800
Mornington	206	2,756	11,048	489	...	188	1,758	6,655	413	...	18	998	4,393	76	...
Normanby	376	1,863	12,125	1,244	19,800	346	1,296	7,712	1,103	3,928	30	567	4,413	141	15,872
Polwarth	148	1,427	14,616	485	11,592	126	703	3,200	386	4,520	22	724	11,416	99	7,072
Ripon	265	1,291	7,356	952	9,299	241	924	3,190	848	50	24	367	4,166	104	9,249
Talbot	1,007	3,671	21,083	4,394	57,860	985	2,962	13,943	4,157	17,280	22	709	7,140	237	40,580
Villiers	832	5,204	37,124	5,741	31,026	799	4,315	28,459	5,705	13,028	33	889	8,665	36	17,998
Gipps Land	242	3,080	12,210	1,356	3,041	204	1,442	6,469	997	2,490	38	1,638	5,741	359	551
The Loddon	661	2,021	7,168	1,588	13,542	615	1,530	5,683	871	2,221	46	491	1,485	717	11,321
Rodney	39	352	485	207	700	26	123	310	115	...	13	229	175	92	700
The Murray	300	2,782	7,720	1,017	5,647	225	1,196	3,470	662	397	75	1,586	4,250	355	5,250
The Wimmera	53	426	1,225	230	4,700	41	244	699	195	...	12	182	526	35	4,700
Total	10,729	52,255	275,529	37,756	591,303	10,240	41,762	188,476	34,925	272,555	489	10,493	87,053	2,831	318,748

ERRATA TO THE FIRST EDITION.

Page 10, note to Table VIII., "Exports of wool from Tasmania for 1858," *read* "4,755,318 lbs., valued at £397,533, or *more* than that returned in 1849" *instead of* "2,492,919 lbs., valued at £200,172, or *less* than that returned in 1849."

Page 11, paragraph 18, after "divided" *insert* "except the settled districts;" and in heading to Table IX., after "VICTORIA" *insert* "exclusive of the SETTLED DISTRICTS."

Page 16, paragraph 31, *read* "6·54 acres" *instead of* "65·4."

Page 46, Table XLIX., columns 2, 3, and 4, *read* "Number of Holdings" in each case *instead of* "Acres."

Page 47, paragraph 77, *read* "proportionate extent" *instead of* "proportion per cent."; and in side-note *read* "Increased average" *instead of* "Increased per centage."

Page 48, heading to Table LI., second line, and heading to column 3 of Table LI., second line, in each case, *read* "proportion of the land in occupation *instead of* "proportion per cent. of the land in occupation."

Page 50, Table LII., 3rd column, lower line, *read* "1,564,792" *instead of* "1,563,112"; 4th column, lower line, *read* "3,518,992" *instead of* "3,517,312"; last column, lower line, *read* "44·45" *instead of* "44·44."

Page 55, Table LVI., column Wheat, Gross Produce, lower line, *read* "1,564,792" *instead of* "1,563,112"; column Wheat, Average per acre, lower line, *read* "20·0" *instead of* "19·9"; column Barley, Gross Produce, lower line, *read* "115,393" *instead of* "115,619."

Page 56, Table LVIII., column Yield, lower line, *read* "1,334$\frac{3}{4}$" *instead of* "2,156"; column Average per acre, lower line, *read* "4·0" *instead of* "6·5."

Paragraph 94, page 56, to read as follows, instead of as at present:—

94. Gardens and orchards were enumerated in the agricultural year ending 31st March, 1858, as covering 4,967 acres. At the corresponding period of 1859 gardens were put down as occupying 5,486 acres and orchards 397 acres; total 5,883 acres, or an increase on the whole of 916 acres in the year.

Page 88, Table A, column last but two (Other Crops), *read* "Total 288$\frac{1}{4}$" *instead of* "88$\frac{1}{4}$."

Page 97 to 103, Index, Summary Tables, *read* Page "85" *instead of* Page "84."

„ „ Summary Table A, *read* Page "87" *instead of* Page "86."

„ „ Summary Table B, *read* Page "89" *instead of* Page "88."

„ „ Summary Table C, *read* Page "90" *instead of* Page "89."

„ „ Summary Table D, *read* Page "90" *instead of* Page "89."

„ „ Summary Table E, *read* Page "91" *instead of* Page "90."

„ „ Summary Table F, *read* Page "91" *instead of* Page "90."

„ „ Summary Tables G, H, I, and J, *read* Pages "92–94" *instead of* Pages "91–93."

„ „ Summary Table K, *read* Page "94" *instead of* Page "93."

„ „ Summary Table L, *read* Page "95" *instead of* Page "94."

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STATISTICAL NOTES

ON THE

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA,

FROM THE

FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY,

(1835—1860).

First Series.—Part II.

BY WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,

Registrar-General of Victoria.

By Authority:

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STATISTICAL NOTES

ON THE

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA.

First Series.—Part II.

First series of *Statistical Notes* on the Progress of Victoria, from 1835-1860.

In the first part of my "*Statistical Notes* on the Progress of Victoria, from 1835 to 1860," I attempted, as briefly as possible, to illustrate the growth of our population during the past quarter of a century, and to show how far the people of Victoria had been successful, in developing the animal, vegetable, and mineral resources of the country.* The taking of the Agricultural Statistics, for the year ending 31st March, 1860, enabled me subsequently to give in rough approximate general summary Tables (published in the *Government Gazette* in August last), still further evidences of progress, and I now purpose not only to reproduce those Tables, finally corrected for permanent reference, but to furnish other detailed Tables for each county; and further still, to give certain information never before collected, which I trust will, in addition to its novelty, prove at once interesting and useful.

Continuation of *Statistical Notes* and publication of information never before collected.

Population.

Population.

2. The estimated population of Victoria between the 31st December, 1859, and the 31st December, 1860, is shown as follows :—

Estimated Population of Victoria in each Quarter, 1859-1860.—Table I.

Table I.—Victoria.—Population at the end of each quarter from 31st December, 1859, to 31st December, 1860.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
31st December, 1859	335,708	194,554	530,262	58·0
31st March, 1860	337,213	196,792	534,005	58·4
30th June, 1860	339,035	199,297	538,332	58·8
30th September, 1860	341,628	203,049	544,677	59·4
31st December, 1860	342,765	205,647	548,412	60·0

Note.—The emigration that for some time past has taken place among the Chinese, to the neighboring colonies overland, has not been officially recognised, and the figures here given are therefore probably a few thousands in excess, so far as regards adult males.†

* See *Statistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria from the foundation of the Colony.* First series. Part I. (4to.) Melbourne, Ferres, 1860.

† While the proof sheets of these pages were passing through the press, the rough totals of the census of the 7th April, 1861, were made up, and the following is the result: males, 328,651; females, 211,671; total, 540,322. The usual quarterly approximation was likewise calculated to the 31st March, 1861, and the estimate of the population arrived at was, males, 343,318; females, 207,361; total, 550,679. The excess of females, as shown by the census result, may partly be accounted for by unregistered births over the period of four years from the census of 1857 to that of 1861; but the deficiency in the number of males is no doubt mainly due to Chinese and other adults going over the border of Victoria to neighboring colonies.

Immigration and Emigration.—Births and Deaths.

Immigration and Emigration—Births and Deaths.

Increase by Immigration and Births.

3. The excess of immigration over emigration, in 1859,* was 11,165, but in 1860 it was 7348 only, while the excess of births over deaths amounted, in that year, to 10,802. The following figures (Tables II. and III.) show the extent of assisted and unassisted immigration in the latter year, as also the total immigration and emigration, as well as the registered births and deaths.

Immigration and Emigration, and Proportion of the Sexes.—1860. Table II.

Table II.—Victoria.—The Immigration, assisted and unassisted; the Emigration, and the excess of the former over the latter; also the number of Females to every 100 Males of Immigrants, Emigrants and excess, in 1860.†

Year 1860.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
Assisted Immigrants	185	1,551	1,736	838·4
Unassisted Immigrants	19,381	7,920	27,301	40·9
Total, Immigration ...	19,566	9,471	29,037	48·4
„ Emigration ...	17,220	4,469	21,689	25·9
Excess of Immigration over Emigration	2,346	5,002	7,348	213·2

* For Immigration Statistics prior to 1859, *see* Tables II. to VI., both inclusive, of first part of *Statistical Notes*, pp. 5 to 8.

† In the last column of Table VI., page 8, of "*Statistical Notes*, Part I.," the total excess of immigration over emigration was furnished for each year, from 1842 to 1859. The following table shows the numbers of each sex, and the number of females to every 100 males in that excess. It will be found useful as a supplemental table indicative of the ratio of the sexes in relation to the net increase by immigration.

Table II. (B)—Victoria.—The excess of the immigration over emigration of males, females, and both sexes; also the number of females to every 100 males of that excess, during each year from 1842 to 1859 both inclusive.

Year ending 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Number of Females to every 100 Males.
1842	1,247	925	2,172	74·1
1843	decrease	decrease	decrease	—
1844	788	437	1,225	55·5
1845	2,222	594	2,816	26·7
1846	1,479	422	1,901	28·5
1847	2,713	315	3,028	11·6
1848	3,778	2,788	6,566	73·8
1849	7,139	5,487	12,626	76·9
1850	4,179	3,277	7,456	78·4
1851	8,802	2,925	11,727	33·2
1852	46,252	17,374	63,626	37·6
1853	29,493	20,376	49,869	69·1
1854	28.700	19,735	48,435	68·8
1855	27,304	12,872	40,176	47·1
1856	10,973	9,434	20,407	86·0
1857	35,199	18,585	53,784	52·8
1858	21,315	8,971	30,286	42·1
1859	4,657	6,508	11,165	139·7
Totals exclusive of the year 1843 ...	236,240	131,025	367,265	55 5
Decrease in 1843	470	266	736	56·6
Total excess of immigration over emigration, 1842–1859	235,770	130,759	366,529	55·5

In the year 1843 the emigration was in excess of the immigration; such a circumstance has not since occurred. By referring to the last column of the Table, it will be seen that the only year in which the net immigration of females exceeded that of males was 1859, when nearly 140 females remained to every 100 males. In no other year were females in a higher proportion than 86 to every 100 males of the residue. For the 18 years (1842–1859) the proportion of females was 55·5 to every 100 males of the residue.

4. While 1736 persons only were introduced under the auspices of Government, 27,301 found their way here by private efforts. On the other hand 21,689 persons quitted the colony, leaving only 7348 as the net increase by immigration, which is a smaller result than has taken place since 1848. As regards the sexes, however, it is satisfactory to remark, that although females arrived in the colony at the rate only of 48½ to 100 males, they left it in no greater proportion than 26 to 100 males, so that after deducting the emigration from the immigration, rather more than 213 females remained to every 100 males of the residue, which is a higher proportion of females than has obtained in any year since the foundation of the colony—the nearest to it (but far behind) being in 1859, when nearly 140 females remained to every 100 males of the excess of arrivals over departures.

Small net increase by immigration in 1860.

Relative proportions of the sexes in the excess of immigration over emigration.

TABLE III.—VICTORIA.—The BIRTHS AND DEATHS during 1860; the Increase by Births over Deaths during the same Period; the Number of Females to every 100 Males who were Born and who Died; and also the Number of Females to every 100 Males in the Increase by the excess of the former over the latter.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, AND PROPORTION OF SEXES, 1860 TABLE III.

YEAR 1860.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Number of Females to every 100 Males.
Number of Births	11,845	11,018	22,863	93·0
Do. Deaths	7,134	4,927	12,061	69·1
Increase by Births over Deaths	4,711	6,091	10,802	129·3
Increase by Immigration over Emigration ...	2,346	5,002	7,348	213·2
TOTAL INCREASE ...	7,057	11,093	18,150	157·2

5. Of the children born in the colony in 1860 the proportion was 93 females to every 100 males, but of the persons who died it was no more than 69 females to every 100 males, so that in the increase by births over deaths there were above 129 females to every 100 males. It has been already stated that in the net increase by immigration, the females numbered 213 to every 100 males; in the increase from all causes the proportion of females to every 100 males was 157.

Relative proportions of the sexes, in the increase from all causes.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

6. The enumeration of Live Stock at the two periods, 31st March, 1859, and the 31st March, 1860, was as follows :—

TABLE IV.—VICTORIA.—NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK on the 31st MARCH, 1859, and 31st MARCH, 1860, Compared.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN 1859 AND 1860 COMPARED.—TABLE IV.

DATE.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
31st March, 1859	5,578,413	699,330	68,323
31st March, 1860	5,794,127	683,534	69,288
Increase	215,714	...	965
Decrease	...	15,796	...

Cattle and Horses in the towns, and on the gold fields and roads, not included.

7. The figures here given, of the sheep, represent very nearly the entire number in the colony for each year. With respect to the cattle and horses, however, those kept in stables and stalls in towns, and on the gold-fields, as well as those employed by carters on the roads, are not included. It will be observed that there is an apparent decrease in the number of cattle, and an increase with regard to both horses and sheep.

Decrease in number of cattle, apparent increase in horses and sheep.

Increase of Wool and Tallow, decrease of Hides and Skins.

8. The exports of wool and tallow increased largely during the year 1860, but the export of hides and skins, in so far as their declared value is concerned, suffered a diminution.

Exports of Wool, Tallow, Hides and Skins, 1859-1860.—Table V.

Table V.—Victoria.—Exports of Wool, Tallow, Hides and Skins, for 1859 and 1860.

Year.	Wool.		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1859	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354	172,446
1860	24,273,910	2,025,066	788,144	18,269	144,236
Increase ...	2,613,615	268,116	239,792	7,915	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	28,210
Totals, from 1837 to 1860 (both inclusive) ...	290,804,287	18,805,704	52,567,016	740,980	811,622

Number of Squatters on the increase, from year to year.

9. The approximate number of acres occupied by squatters in 1856, and the number of licenses issued during each of the last three years are given in the following table, by which it will be observed that in spite of the quantity of Crown land sold, the number of pastoral occupiers continues to increase from year to year.

Approximate area of Squatters Runs, 1856, and number of Licenses issued from 1858 to 1860.—Table VI.

Table VI.—Victoria.—The approximate area of Squatting Runs as ascertained in 1856, and the number of Pastoral Licenses issued during the last three years in each Crown Land Commissioner's district, and in the total of the Colony.

Districts.	Aggregate extent of Runs in each District estimated in 1856.	Number of Licenses issued.		
		1858.	1859.	1860.
Bourke and Grant	117,980	15	15	16
Gipps Land	1,845,232	89	92	112
Murray	6,132,726	174	179	185
Portland Bay	7,103,306	351	355	359
Settled Districts	858,652	142	141	125
Western Port	6,909,723	246	244	245
Wimmera	9,358,849	162	166	181
Totals	32,326,468	1,179	1,192	1,223

Note.—The above aggregate extent of runs, as ascertained in 1856, is in excess of that given in the *Statistical Notes*, Part I. (Table IX., page 11), by the approximate area of those within the Settled Districts (858,652 acres), which quantity was not formerly furnished to me. The numbers of squatting licenses issued in 1858 and 1859 also exceed those given in the Table just cited, by 142 and 141 licenses respectively, these being the numbers issued in the Settled Districts during each of those two years.

Purchase of Land.

New Land Act passed on the 18th September, 1860, 24 Vict., No. 117.

10. On the 18th day of September, 1860, an Act passed the Victorian Legislature (24 Vic. No. 117), for regulating the sale of Crown lands, with a view "to afford greater facilities than have hitherto existed, to persons desirous of engaging in agricultural pursuits." The 1st of November, 1860, was the day fixed for the new law to come into operation, and this date must consequently be recognised as the starting point of a new era of observation. I have, therefore, in the ensuing Tables, relating to the purchase of land, brought the figures up to the 31st October, 1860, or the day preceding that when the new Land Act came into play.

Purchase of Land by Squatters.

11. The squatters, up to the end of the year 1859, had availed themselves of their privilege of purchasing land by pre-emptive right to the extent of 277,724 acres, for which they had paid £286,792 12s. 7d., or about £1 0s. 8d. per acre. In the next ten months they purchased, under the same privilege, 41,533 acres, for the sum of £42,673 14s. 1d., being at the rate of about £1 0s. 9d. per acre. The total quantity of land, therefore, that passed from the Crown in this fashion, from the commencement of the colony to the 31st October, 1860, was 319,257 acres (Table VII.). How far they are holders of land purchased at public auction, has yet to be determined.

Purchase of Land by Squatters under Pre-emptive Right.—Table VII.

Table VII.—Victoria.—Land sold to Squatters under Pre-emptive Right, Amount Realised, and Average Price per Acre, in each County and Pastoral District, from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1860.

County.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Counties.			
Anglesey	2,880 0 0	2,880 11 3	1 0 0
Bourke	...	...	...
Dalhousie	643 0 0	643 0 0	1 0 0
Dundas	4,320 0 0	4,325 13 8	1 0 0¼
Evelyn	...	...	...
Follett	320 0 0	320 0 0	1 0 0
Grant	640 0 0	640 0 0	1 0 0
Grenville	160 0 0	160 0 0	1 0 0
Hampden	...	...	...
Heytesbury	640 0 0	640 0 0	1 0 0
Mornington	640 0 0	640 0 0	1 0 0
Normanby	1,280 0 0	1,280 0 0	1 0 0
Polwarth	...	...	...
Ripon	960 0 0	960 0 0	1 0 0
Talbot	160 0 0	200 0 0	1 5 0
Villiers	640 0 0	640 0 0	1 0 0
*Pastoral Districts.			
Gipps Land	2,240 0 0	2,240 0 0	1 0 0
The Loddon	2,400 0 0	3,360 0 0	1 8 0
The Murray	8,640 0 0	8,690 19 10	1 0 1
Rodney	2,560 0 0	2,560 0 0	1 0 0
The Wimmera	12,410 0 0	12,493 9 4	1 0 2
Total	41,533 0 0	42,673 14 1	1 0 9
Sold previous to the year 1860	277,724 1 10	286,792 12 7	1 0 8
Total sold, amount realised, and average price, to 31st October, 1860 ...	319,257 1 10	329,466 6 8	1 0 8

* These comprise the "unnamed districts" of the Table published in the first part of *Statistical Notes*.

12. During the year ending 31st December, 1859, there were 459,081 acres 1 rood and 38 perches of Crown land alienated, or upwards of 81,000 acres more than the average of the previous two years. By Table VIII. it will be seen that the Counties of Grenville, Grant, Hampden, Ripon, and the Unnamed districts were the portions of country wherein the greatest amount of land-selling was effected.

Most land sold in the counties of Grenville, Grant, Hampden, Ripon, and unnamed districts in 1859.

Crown Lands Sold —Table VIII.

Table VIII.—Crown Lands Sold during the Year 1859.

Victoria.—The Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the year 1859.

Counties.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey	14 0 9	10 2 0	3,281 1 8	3,305 3 17
Bourke	231 3 0	989 0 18	17,067 2 31	18,288 2 9
Dalhousie	72 3 20	198 3 18	10,472 0 27	10,743 3 25
Dundas	20 1 32	438 0 5	17,355 0 33	17,813 2 30
Evelyn	12 1 25	...	10,707 1 16	10,719 3 1
Follett	...	...	320 0 0	320 0 0
Grant	49 1 31	1,954 3 34	43,608 0 12	45,612 1 37
Grenville	51 1 21	236 1 0	90,948 3 7	91,236 1 28
Hampden	26 0 20	42 0 12	40,554 0 19	40,622 1 11
Heytesbury	...	...	2,066 3 16	2,066 3 16
Mornington	23 1 27	149 0 16	21,468 0 22	21,640 2 25
Normanby	18 0 22	132 3 30	12,032 0 39	12,183 1 11
Polwarth	...	...	456 1 4	456 1 4
Ripon	87 0 28	304 3 29	32,331 3 34	32,724 0 11
Talbot	158 3 30	304 1 19	22,988 3 6	23,452 0 15
Villiers	2 0 0	119 2 30	14,975 1 28	15,097 0 18
Unnamed	371 3 25	1,445 2 19	110,980 2 16	112,798 0 20
Totals	1,140 0 10	6,326 1 30	451,614 3 38	459,081 1 38
Lands sold previous to the year 1859	9,141 0 16	188,469 3 25	2,844,903 1 38	3,042,514 1 39
Total Lands sold up to 31st Dec., 1859	10,281 0 26	194,796 1 15	3,296,518 1 36	3,501,595 3 37

No. of acres alienated on the average to each individual up to the end of 1858 and 1859.

13. At the end of the year 1858, the total Crown land alienated from the foundation of the colony was about 6·03 acres to each individual; by the end of 1859 the average had increased to 6·6 acres per head.

Prices realised per acre for town, country, and suburban lands in 1857, 1858, and 1859.

14. The rate realised for town lands in 1859 was £143 17s. 1d. per acre, against an average of £165 10s. 3d. per acre for the years 1857 and 1858;* for suburban lands, £4 16s. 1d. per acre, against £6 8s. 10d. per acre over the same period; and for country lands, £1 7s. 5d. per acre, against £1 12s.; so that a marked declension took place in the realised prices of all descriptions of Crown lands in the year 1859.

* *See Statistical Notes*, Part I., Table XLIV., page 41.

TABLE IX.—VICTORIA.—The AMOUNTS REALISED for, and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of TOWN, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY LANDS SOLD during the year 1859.

CROWN LANDS SOLD: AMOUNT REALISED.—1859.—TABLE IX.

COUNTIES.	Town. Amounts.	Town. Average Prices per Acre.	Suburban. Amounts.	Suburban. Average Prices per Acre.	Country. Amounts.	Country. Average Prices per Acre.	Total. Amounts.	Total. Average Prices per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	365 14 0	26 0 2	115 10 0	11 0 0	3,281 7 5	1 0 0	3,762 11 5	1 2 9
Bourke	108,205 6 4	466 18 1	6,560 0 9	6 12 8	32,070 0 10	1 17 7	146,835 7 11	8 0 7
Dalhousie	4,041 15 6	55 9 3	758 10 5	3 16 3	13,805 19 4	1 6 4	18,606 5 3	1 14 8
Dundas	971 2 0	47 10 0	1,404 18 10	3 4 2	22,002 1 3	1 5 4	24,378 2 1	1 7 5
Evelyn	187 7 6	15 2 1	..	..	18,703 0 2	1 14 11	18,890 7 8	1 15 3
Follett	..	..	..	..	320 0 0	1 0 0	320 0 0	1 0 0
Grant	9,113 18 6	184 6 10	7,894 16 6	4 0 9	76,090 11 5	1 14 11	93,099 6 5	2 0 10
Grenville	6,242 4 0	121 9 10	1,189 2 9	5 0 8	110,833 10 6	1 4 4	118,264 17 3	1 5 11
Hampden	800 9 0	30 12 9	127 16 6	3 0 9	48,120 9 11	1 3 9	49,048 15 5	1 4 0
Heytesbury	..	..	..	..	3,181 13 2	1 10 9	3,181 13 2	1 10 9
Mornington	894 10 0	38 3 11	736 2 2	4 18 9	30,048 10 1	1 8 0	31,679 2 3	1 9 3
Normanby	416 19 0	22 19 8	595 12 8	4 9 7	15,885 16 11	1 6 5	16,898 8 7	1 7 9
Polwarth	..	..	..	..	1,580 7 0	3 9 3	1,580 7 0	3 9 3
Ripon	4,488 7 6	51 9 10	1,284 8 3	4 4 2	54,128 19 10	1 13 6	59,901 15 7	1 16 7
Talbot	13,216 1 7	83 3 0	3,276 0 1	10 15 3	38,406 17 4	1 13 5	54,898 19 0	2 6 10
Villiers	16 0 0	8 0 0	471 3 4	3 18 9	15,912 19 4	1 1 3	16,400 2 8	1 1 9
Unnamed	15,042 18 2	40 9 0	5,975 11 2	4 2 8	135,399 4 6	1 4 5	156,417 13 10	1 7 9
TOTALS ..	164,002 13 1	143 17 1	30,389 13 5	4 16 1	619,771 9 0	1 7 5	814,163 15 6	1 15 6
Amounts realised previous to the year 1859	1,852,953 1 7	202 14 1	1,209,123 11 5	6 8 3	4,563,243 8 7	1 12 1	7,625,320 1 7	2 10 1
Total Amounts and Average Prices up to 31st December, 1859	2,016,955 14 8	196 3 7	1,239,513 4 10	6 7 3	5,183,014 17 7	1 11 5	8,439,483 17 1	2 8 2

15. During the first ten months of 1860, the land was sold in a somewhat larger proportion than during the previous year. This excess however, was wholly in respect to country lands, the quantity of suburban and town lands alienated during the ten months having been proportionately less than in 1859.

Crown Lands Sold up to 31st October, 1860.

TABLE X.—VICTORIA.—The NUMBER of ACRES of TOWN, SUBURBAN and COUNTRY LANDS SOLD from the 1st JANUARY to 31st OCTOBER, 1860.

CROWN LANDS SOLD BETWEEN 1ST JANUARY AND 31ST OCTOBER, 1860.—TABLE X.

COUNTIES.	Town. A. R. P.	Suburban. A. R. P.	Country. A. R. P.	Total. A. R. P.
Anglesey	...	23 0 20	3,475 0 14	3,498 0 34
Bourke	167 3 8	1,215 0 1	9,379 2 10	10,762 1 19
Dalhousie	85 1 12	300 2 27	10,644 1 18	11,030 1 17
Dundas	27 1 33	...	22,273 2 7	22,301 0 0
Evelyn	14 1 12	485 1 14	5,957 1 8	6,456 3 34
Follett	...	...	4,956 0 26	4,956 0 26
Grant	34 0 25	78 2 13	48,643 2 22	48,756 1 20
Grenville	24 3 5	315 0 2	77,036 1 27	77,376 0 34
Hampden	18 2 18	7 2 0	22,437 2 31	22,463 3 9
Heytesbury	...	74 0 13	1,807 2 20	1,881 2 33
Mornington	42 1 3	450 1 2	21,951 1 38	22,444 0 3
Normanby	15 2 2	30 3 29	33,530 0 27	33,576 2 18
Polwarth	2 2 0	...	...	2 2 0
Ripon	63 1 28	58 0 27	29,123 3 22	29,245 1 37
Talbot	117 1 18	224 2 14	14,241 0 19	14,583 0 11
Villiers	32 0 16	311 0 8	31,353 0 13	31,696 0 37
Unnamed	256 3 20	1,128 0 22	100,226 3 31	101,611 3 33
TOTALS	902 2 0	4,702 1 32	437,038 0 13	442,643 0 5
Lands sold previous to 1st January, 1860.	10,281 0 26	194,796 1 15	3,296,518 1 36	3,501,595 3 37
Total Lands sold up to 31st October, 1860.	11,183 2 26	199,498 3 7	3,733,556 2 9	3,944,239 0 2

Number of acres alienated on the average to each individual, up to 31st October, 1860.

16. The population, on the 30th September, 1860, was estimated at 544,677 souls, and the Crown lands alienated from the foundation of the colony to the 31st of October, or one month after that date, amounted to 3,944,239 acres 0 roods 2 perches, thereby making about 7·24 acres to each individual.

Average prices of lands; 1859 and 1860 compared.

17. The amount realised per acre on the total land sales up to the 31st October 1860, was £1 7s. 6d. per acre only, against £1 15s. 6d. per acre in 1859. The most striking decline in the average price was in that of town lands, which declension may partly be accounted for by the fact of inferior situations having been offered for sale. The suburban lots reached a higher average, namely, £5 19s. 10d. per acre, against £4 16s. 1d. in 1859.

Crown Lands Sold: Amounts realised, 1860.—Table XI.

Table XI.—Victoria.—The Amounts Realised for, and Average Prices per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands from the 1st January to 31st October, 1860.

Counties.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	..	..	49 19 6	2 3 3	3,483 7 3	1 0 0	3,553 6 9	1 0 2
Bourke	8,327 6 9	49 12 6	9,670 8 9	7 19 2	19,634 6 10	2 1 10	37,632 2 4	3 9 11
Dalhousie	3,812 8 3	44 13 8	1,679 9 8	5 11 9	15,841 3 11	1 9 9	21,333 1 10	1 18 8
Dundas	1,394 8 9	50 15 9	..	..	25,478 4 0	1 2 11	26,872 12 9	1 4 1
Evelyn	228 5 0	15 18 8	1,778 13 9	3 13 4	11,718 19 0	1 19 4	13,725 17 9	2 2 6
Follett	..	..	..	..	4,956 3 8	1 0 0	4,956 3 8	1 0 0
Grant	2,689 4 0	79 1 0	242 5 5	3 1 8	74,369 11 6	1 10 7	77,301 0 11	1 11 9
Grenville	5,242 12 0	211 11 4	1,572 13 4	4 19 9	81,748 11 9	1 1 3	88,563 17 1	1 2 11
Hampden	340 7 9	18 5 10	18 15 0	2 10 0	23,713 5 7	1 1 0	24,072 8 4	1 1 5
Heytesbury	..	..	806 3 10	10 17 8	1,807 12 7	1 0 0	2,613 16 5	1 7 9
Mornington	2,120 18 0	50 3 6	1,462 14 4	3 5 0	26,541 1 5	1 4 2	30,124 13 9	1 6 10
Normanby	124 2 0	8 0 0	171 3 10	5 10 10	53,189 13 6	1 11 9	53,484 19 4	1 11 10
Polwarth	54 5 0	21 14 0	..	..	..	..	54 5 0	21 14 0
Ripon	1,560 4 6	24 12 0	238 5 3	4 1 11	30,518 9 11	1 1 0	32,316 19 8	1 2 1
Talbot	6,210 7 2	52 18 3	3,081 9 3	13 4 5	25,007 9 4	1 15 1	34,299 5 9	2 7 0
Villiers	619 7 0	19 5 11	1,827 9 8	5 17 6	34,733 3 4	1 2 2	37,180 0 0	1 3 6
Unnamed	7,360 14 0	28 13 1	5,567 10 9	4 18 9	108,654 12 1	1 1 8	121,582 16 10	1 3 11
Totals	40,084 10 2	44 8 4	28,167 2 4	5 19 10	541,395 15 8	1 4 9	609,647 8 2	1 7 6
Amounts realised previous to 1st January, 1860	2,016,955 14 8	196 3 7	1,239,513 4 10	6 7 3	5,183,014 17 7	1 11 5	8,439,483 17 1	2 8 2
Total amounts and Average Prices up to 31st October, 1860 ..	2,057,040 4 10	183 18 8	1,267,680 7 2	6 7 1	5,724,410 13 3	1 10 8	9,049,131 5 3	2 5 11

The amount realised by land sales to 31st October, 1860, and amount realised prior to gold discovery (1851).

18. The total amount realised by land sales, from the foundation of the colony to 31st October, 1860, was £9,049,131 5s. 3d. sterling, of which £685,510 14s. 5d. only, had been paid previous to the year of the gold discovery, 1851.*

19. The total population at the end of several years between 1840 and 1859, and also that in October, 1860; the quantity of land sold, the amount realised, the average price per acre, and the average number of

* See *Statistical Notes*, Part I., page 42.

acres alienated to each individual at each of those periods will be found in the following Table :—

TABLE XII.—VICTORIA.—The estimated Population, the quantity of Crown land sold, the amount realised, the average price per acre, and the number of acres alienated on the average to each individual in Victoria, up to the 31st December of various years, from 1840 to 1859 and up to the 31st October, 1860.

TOTAL POPULATION, LAND SOLD, AMOUNT REALISED, AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE, AND AVERAGE TO EACH INDIVIDUAL AT VARIOUS PERIODS, 1840–1860.—TABLE XII.

DATES.	Total Population.	Land sold.	Amount realised.	Average price per Acre.	Average number of acres alienated to each individual.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A.
31st December, 1840 ...	10,291	160,577 1 16	327,497 10 9	2 0 10	15.60
„ „ 1845 ...	31,280	215,153 0 20	395,452 10 10	1 16 9	6.88
„ „ 1850 ...	76,162	334,308 2 19	685,510 14 5	2 1 0	4.39
„ „ 1853 ...	222,436	1,005,401 0 2	3,027,488 17 9	3 0 3	4.52
„ „ 1856 ...	397,560	2,286,407 2 0	5,919,219 12 3	2 11 9	5.75
„ „ 1858 ...	504,519	3,042,514 1 39	7,625,320 1 7	2 10 1	6.03
„ „ 1859 ...	530,262	3,501,595 3 37	8,439,483 17 1	2 8 2	6.60
„ October, 1860 ...	544,677	3,944,239 0 2	9,049,131 5 3	2 5 11	7.24

20. The last column in the foregoing Table, or "average number of acres alienated to each individual," contains results slightly different from those given in *Statistical Notes*, Part I.,* in regard to the years 1840, 1845, and 1850, as the figures formerly published resulted from the use, as a divisor, of the numbers polled on the Census day (2nd March), instead of those calculated to show the population at the beginning of the respective years. The figures likewise, in the second column indicate, instead of the mean population (as in Table LII. of *Statistical Notes*, Part I.), the total population at the end of each year named. They will be found useful for many purposes, as will also the following supplementary Table of Population distinguishing the youthful and adult population of both sexes.

Average number of acres alienated to each individual over different years, computed from new divisors.

TABLE XIII.—VICTORIA.—The estimated number of persons of both sexes under and over 14 years of age, on the 31st December of various years from 1840 to 1859.

POPULATION OF BOTH SEXES UNDER AND OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE, 1840–1859.—TABLE XIII.

DATES.	BOTH SEXES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Under Fourteen Years.	Over Fourteen Years.	TOTAL.	Under Fourteen Years.	Over Fourteen Years.	TOTAL.	Under Fourteen Years.	Over Fourteen Years.	TOTAL.
31st December, 1840	2,052	8,239	10,291	1,034	6,220	7,254	1,018	2,019	3,037
„ „ 1845	10,672	20,608	31,280	5,433	13,769	19,202	5,239	6,839	12,078
„ „ 1850	27,520	48,642	76,162	14,037	31,458	45,495	13,483	17,184	30,667
„ „ 1853	57,682	164,754	222,436	29,126	117,302	146,428	28,556	47,452	76,008
„ „ 1856	111,751	285.809	397,560	56,232	199,850	256,082	55,519	85,959	141,478
„ „ 1858	141,816	362,703	504,519	71,361	253,304	324,665	70,455	109,399	179,854
„ „ 1859	149,974	380,288	530,262	73,788	261,920	335,708	76,186	118,368	194,554

NOTE.—The Estimates in the above Table have been deduced from the numbers of both sexes under and above 14 years of age polled at the nearest Census to each of the periods.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

Quantity of land alienated and proportion thereof cultivated to the 31st March, 1860.

21. It was found on the 31st December, 1858,† that there had been alienated from the Crown upwards of three millions of acres of suburban and country lands (3,033,373a. 1r. 23p.), of which nearly 10 per cent. (9·85) was returned as under cultivation (298,959a. 3r. 0p.), a quantity larger than that of the total breadth of land under crop in Tasmania, South Australia,

* Pages 13, 16, and 24.

† See *Statistical Notes*, Part I., Table XLVII., page 44.

or New South Wales, in 1858.* At the end of 1859, as will be seen by the following Table (XIV.), nearly half a million acres more were alienated, making in all 3,491,314a. 3r. 11p. of suburban and country lands sold. The cultivation on the 31st March, 1860, was found to be 358,727a. 2r. 20p., being an increase on the preceding year to the extent of about 59,768 acres, and making a proportion of 10·27 per cent. of land cultivated to the total suburban and country lands sold to the end of December, 1859, or three months previous to the end of the agricultural year ending 31st March, 1860.

Counties of greatest cultivation in proportion to Country and Suburban lands sold.

22. The county in which the greatest amount of cultivation existed, in proportion to the country and suburban lands sold up to the 31st December, 1859, was Dalhousie, the ratio in it being 19·62 per cent., or nearly one-fifth. The next in order was Ripon, showing 18·89 per cent; Talbot, 16·49 per cent; Villiers, 14·39 per cent ; Bourke, 11·24 per cent; Grant, 10·76 per cent.; and Heytesbury, 10·11 per cent.

Increase of cultivation in all the Counties except Anglesey and Dundas.

23. All the counties showed an increased breadth of land under cultivation, except Anglesey, which fell off from 2150 acres to 1313 acres, and Dundas, in which the amount of cultivation remained (within five acres) the same as during the previous year.

VICTORIA.

AREA IN SQUARE MILES AND ACRES, COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN LANDS SOLD, EXTENT OCCUPIED AND CULTIVATED, PROPORTIONS PER CENT., ETC.—TABLE XIV.

TABLE XIV.—VICTORIA.—The Counties and Districts of the whole Colony, their area in square miles and statute acres; the total Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to the end of 1859; the extent of Land in Occupation and of that under Cultivation on 31st March, 1860; the proportions per cent. of the Land in Occupation and of that under Cultivation on 31st March, 1860, to the Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December, 1859; and the proportion per cent. of the Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1860, to that in Occupation at the same period.

COUNTIES.	Area in square miles.	Area in statute acres.	Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December, 1859.			Land in Occupation on 31st March, 1860.			Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1860.			Proportion per cent. of Land in Occupation to Country and Suburban Lands sold.	Proportion per cent. of Land under Cultivation to Suburban and Country Lands sold.	Proportion per cent. of Land under Cultivation to that in Occupation.
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.			
Anglesey ...	1,780	1,139,200	15,332	2	16	19,091	2	0	1,312	3	0	...	8.56	6.88
Bourke... ...	1,530	979,200	738,881	0	15	623,657	1	0	83,028	2	0	84.41	11.24	13.31
Dalhousie ...	1,185	758,400	177,858	3	8	145,211	3	0	34,888	1	0	81.64	19.62	24.03
Dundas ...	2,000	1,280,000	54,557	3	3	46,651	3	0	1,593	0	0	85.51	2.92	3.41
Evelyn ...	1,030	659,200	61,555	0	26	68,849	1	0	5,821	0	0	...	9.46	8.45
Follett ...	1,040	665,600	7,105	0	20	8,641	0	0	161	2	0	...	2.27	1.87
Grant	1,700	1,088,000	585,393	2	9	461,889	0	0	62,984	2	0	78.90	10.76	13.64
Grenville ...	1,470	940,800	208,196	1	23	183,323	0	0	9,649	1	0	88.05	4.63	5.26
Hampden ...	1,420	908,800	192,041	1	29	153,050	0	0	2,516	0	0	79.70	1.31	1.64
Heytesbury...	1,160	742,400	27,555	1	25	39,628	0	0	2,785	2	0	...	10.11	7.03
Mornington...	1,800	1,152,000	180,695	1	12	139,560	2	0	7,959	1	0	77.24	4.40	5.70
Normanby ...	1,920	1,228,800	120,661	1	9	109,704	1	0	6,033	1	0	90.92	5.00	5.50
Polwarth ...	1,276	816,640	56,308	0	15	89,791	3	0	4,759	2	0	...	8.45	5.30
Ripon	1,825	1,168,000	98,560	0	17	93,696	3	0	18,616	1	0	95.07	18.89	19.87
Talbot	1,194	764,160	269,227	0	11	250,297	1	0	44,396	1	0	92.97	16.49	17.74
Villiers ...	1,660	1,062,400	202.539	3	28	211,291	2	0	29,154	0	0	...	14.39	13.80
Unnamed ...	62,841	40,218,240	494,845	2	25	371,272	3	0	43,068	3	20	75.03	8.70	11.60
TOTALS ...	86,831	55,571,840	3,491,314	3	11	3,015,607	1	0	358,727	2	20	86.37	10.27	11.89

NOTE.—In Anglesey, Evelyn, Follett, Heytesbury, Polwarth and Villiers, the extent of land in occupation on 31st March, 1860, was apparently greater than the quantity alienated up to 31st December, 1859. This may probably in some of these counties have been occasioned by land having been purchased from the Crown and settled upon between the two periods; but in others there is very little doubt that some mistake has been made in the county boundaries, either by the collectors of agricultural statistics, or in the returns of "lands alienated," which were furnished to this office by the Survey Department.—*See* Statistical Notes, Part I., 4to, p. 45.

* For these quantities, see *Statistical Notes*, Part I., footnote to page 43.

24. Omitting the counties named in the preceding note, Ripon shows the largest proportion of land occupied to the quantity sold; no less than 95 per cent. of the country and suburban lands alienated in that county having been returned as occupied. Talbot comes next, showing 93 per cent.; and Normanby, not far behind, exhibits 91 per cent. The counties showing the smallest per centage of occupation, it will be observed, are Mornington, and the unnamed or unproclaimed districts, comprising—Gipps Land, Loddon, Murray, Rodney, and Wimmera; but each of these, returns upwards of three-fourths of the land sold as being occupied.

Counties having the largest per centage of land occupied to the total country and suburban lands sold.

25. The county showing the largest proportion of land in cultivation to that in occupation was Dalhousie, in which 24·03 per cent., or nearly a fourth of the occupied land was cultivated; the next in order was Ripon, showing 19·87 per cent., or about a fifth of the occupied land; Talbot came next, showing 17·74 per cent.; then Villiers, showing 13·80 per cent.; Grant, 13·64 per cent.; and Bourke, showing 13·31 per cent.

Counties having the largest proportion of land in cultivation to the total in occupation.

26. The counties presenting the smallest amount of cultivation, in proportion to the land in occupation, were Hampden, having 1·64 per cent., and Follett, 1·87 per cent. only.

Counties having the least cultivation in proportion to the land in occupation.

Number and Extent of Holdings.

Number and Extent of Holdings.

27. During the year ending 31st March, 1860, the number of holdings was increased by 1602, being an augmentation of nearly 14 per cent. The principal increase lay in holdings under 5 acres, namely, from 786 to 1082, or nearly 38 per cent. of the class, and 18½ per cent. of the total increase; the number of holdings of this class, for the year under review, being precisely the same as the corresponding one for the year 1857-58. It would thus appear as if these small holdings had increased in the year ending 31st March, 1860, exactly to the extent that they decreased during the previous year. It must, however, be borne in mind, that until the last two years, it was the custom for the collectors to take into account holdings under one acre, which has not been done since; so that, although we appear to be in the same position, with regard to holdings under 5 acres, as we were two years ago, there is very little doubt that they have considerably increased during that period, and that had this been allowed for, the decrease in 1858-59, would, in all probability, not have appeared. This view is borne out by the figures showing the aggregate extent of the land comprised in holdings under 5 acres for the last three years, as follows:—In 1857-58, there were 1082 holders occupying only 2233 acres, whilst in 1858-59, there were 786 holders occupying 2251 acres; and in 1859-60, the year under review, there were 1082 holders occupying no less than 3008 acres.

Increase in number of holdings.

Holdings under one acre not now returned. Allowance therefore to be made in estimating increase.

Increase of Holdings and Proportions per cent. of the increase of each Class etc., 1859-1860. Table XV.

Table XV.—Victoria.—The Number of Holdings of each Class in the two years ending 31st March, 1859 and 1860; the increase of each Class in 1860; the proportion per cent. in which each Class has increased; and the proportion per cent. of the increase of each Class to the total increase.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.	Number of Holdings of each class, 1858-59.	Number of Holdings of each class, 1859-60.	Increase of each class, 1859-60.	Proportion per cent. of the increase of each class, 1859-60	Proportion per cent. of the increase of each class to the total increase, 1859-60.
Under 5 acres	786	1,082	296	37·7	18·5
5 acres and under 15 acres ...	1,674	1,905	231	13·8	14·4
15 „ „ 30 „ ...	1,241	1,439	198	16·0	12·3
30 „ „ 50 „ ...	1,206	1,380	174	14·4	10·9
50 „ „ 100 „ ...	2,199	2,477	278	12·6	17·3
100 „ „ 200 „ ...	2,087	2,316	229	11·0	14·3
200 „ „ 500 „ ...	1,413	1,547	134	9·5	8·4
500 and upwards...	967	1,029	62	6·4	3·9
Totals	11,573	13,175	1,602	13·8	100·0

Average size of Farms.

28. The average size of farms for the year ending 31st March, 1860, deducting those under 5 acres and over 500 acres, was about 94 acres; and without these deductions, it was about 229 acres. During the previous year, ending 31st March, 1859, the average, after making the same deductions, was 95 acres, and without making them it was 218 acres. The year before that, ending 31st March, 1858, after making similar deductions, the average was 90 acres, and without making them it was 206 acres.*

29. The following Table comprises the columns to be found for previous years, in Tables L. and LI. of *Statistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria*, (Part I., pp. 47 and 48, 4to. ed.):—each item being given for the years ending 31st May, 1859 and 1860, the increase in the latter year, and the average of the two years being also shown:—

Number of Holders, Extent of Land occupied and cultivated, average size of holdings, number of acres cultivated on each, and Proportion of cultivation to occupation.—Table XVI.

Table XVI.—Victoria.—The number of Occupiers of purchased Land; the extent of Land in Occupation, and of that under Cultivation; the average extent of Holdings throughout the Colony; the proportionate extent of the Land in Occupation to each individual of the Population; the average number of acres Cultivated by each holder; and the number of acres in Crop to every 1000 acres in Occupation, during each of the two years ending 31st March, 1859 and 1860; also the increase in 1860, and the average of the last two years.

Year ending 31st March.	Number of Occupiers of Purchased Land.	Extent of Land in Occupation.	Extent of Land under Cultivation.	Average extent of holdings throughout the Colony.	Proportionate extent of Land in Occupation to each individual of the population.	Average number of acres Cultivated by each holder.	Number of Acres in Crop to every 1000 acres in Occupation.
		acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1859 ...	11,573	2,519,157	298,960	218	4·9	26	118
1860 ...	13,175	3,015,607	358,728	229	5·6	27	119
Increase in 1860 ...	1,602	496,450	59,768	11	·7	1	1
Average of two years	12,374	2,767,382	328,844	223½	5·3	26½	118½

* See *Statistical Notes*, Part I., page 47.

30. In spite of the increased population, the average quantity of land in occupation to each individual in the colony, increased from 4·9 acres in 1859, to 5·6 acres in 1860. The average number of acres cultivated by each holder, and the proportionate number in crop to every 1000 acres in occupation, show great uniformity throughout the two years, each having increased in 1860 by one acre.

Results for 1859 and 1860 compared.

31. With respect to the class of holders cultivating most largely,* the same rule applies as in the previous year, viz., that nearly two-thirds of the total cultivation was carried on by holders of from 50 to 350 acres; 233,141 acres out of a total cultivation of 358,728 acres having been placed under tillage by that class. The counties showing the greatest increase in the breadth of land under tillage in 1860,† were as follow : Bourke, in which the increase was 10,999 acres; Dalhousie, in which it was 7446 acres; Talbot, 6356 acres; Grant, 6346 acres; and the pastoral district of the Loddon, in which the increase was 5042 acres. In the first of these, Bourke,‡ holders of from 50 to 350 acres, cultivated 46,408 acres out of 83,028 acres, or rather more than half; in Dalhousie the same class of holders cultivated 25,935 acres out of 34,888 acres, or over two-thirds; in Talbot they cultivated 32,462 acres out of 44,396 acres, or nearly three-fourths; in Grant, 41,836 acres out of 62,984 acres, or just two-thirds; and in the Loddon, 12,970 acres out of 21,180 acres, or about four-sevenths.

Proportion of Cultivation by various classes of landholders in different counties.

Counties showing greatest increase of tillage.

Bread—its Demand and Supply.

Bread, its Demand and Supply.

32. During the year 1859 the quantity of wheat grown in Victoria was 1,564,792 bushels, while the amount returned for 1860 was 2,296,157 bushels, or an increase of 731,365 bushels upon the yield of the preceding year, and the residue of the imports over exports of wheat, flour, and bread, decreased in a corresponding proportion, *i.e.*, from 1,954,201 bushels to 1,565,506 bushels. The number of bushels of wheat available for each individual throughout the two years was 6·80 bushels in 1859, and 7·16 in 1860: while the proportion of wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of wheat, flour, and bread, available for consumption throughout the same years, was 44·45 per cent. in 1859, and 59·46 per cent. in 1860. This proportion of nearly three-fifths of the total quantity available for use, is larger than that of any year since the period of the gold discovery (1851).§

Increased cultivation of Wheat.

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* *See* Summary Table G., page 36, *post.*

‡ Summary Table K., page 38, *post.*

† Summary Table G., page 36 *post.*

§ See *Statistical Notes*, Part I., Table LII., p. 50.

VICTORIA.

MEAN POPULATION CONSTANTLY LIVING IN 1859 AND 1860; AND THE WHEAT GROWN AND IMPORTED DURING THOSE YEARS, WITH PER CENTAGE OF INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION, ETC.—TABLE XVII.

TABLE XVII.—VICTORIA.—The Estimated Mean Population constantly living throughout each year; the Quantity of Wheat grown, available for each year's consumption; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread; and the Total Residue of Wheat grown and imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread available for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of the same articles; also the number of Bushels of Wheat available for each Individual living in the Colony; and the Proportions per cent. of Wheat grown, to the Total Quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread available for consumption throughout the years 1859 and 1860, together with the increase or decrease of each item in the latter year:—

YEARS.	Mean Estimated Population constantly living in the Colony during each year.	Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria available for consumption during each year.	Residue of Imports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread left for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of the same articles.		Total Residue of Wheat grown and imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread, left for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of the same articles.		Number of Bushels of Wheat available for each Individual throughout each year.	Proportion per cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the Total Quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread available for consumption during each year.
		bush.	bush.	lbs.	bush.	lbs.		
1859.	517,226	1,564,792	1,954,200	39	3,518,992	39	6·80	44·45
1860.	539,337	2,296,157	1,565,506	17	3,861,663	17	7·16	59·46
Increase	22,111	731,365	...		342,670	23	·36	15·01
Decrease	...	...	388,694	22	...		...	...

Quantity of wheat available for the consumption of each individual in Victoria in 1860 compared with previous years.

33. The quantity of wheat available for the consumption of each individual of the population during the year 1860 (7·16 bushels) was somewhat greater than that available for the same purpose during each of the two previous years (1858 and 1859), in neither of which did it come up to 7 bushels per head, but in the two years preceding those (1856 and 1857), the quantity amounted to nearly 9 bushels per head. In all these cases, however, the Chinese were included in the first instance in the total population, and the same quantity of bread was allowed for a Chinaman, to whom rice is the staff of life, as for one of the other colonists, who uses much less rice and very much more bread. These facts and the proper corrections were pointed out in the *Statistical Notes*, Part I.,* and to follow out the process there indicated, it becomes necessary to form an estimate of the mean number of Chinese in the colony throughout 1860, which has been arrived at as follows.

Mean Chinese population how arrived at.

34. On the 31st December, 1859, the number of resident Chinese was estimated at 43,385, but in this estimate no allowance was made for deaths, which since the census of 1857, probably amounted up to that period to 1500; these being deducted, would leave 41,885 as the number of Chinese in the colony at the beginning of 1860. During 1860† it is estimated that

* See *Statistical Notes*, Part I., page 51.

† The total number of deaths of Chinese registered in the four years, 1857-1860, amounted to 1551; there is, however, very little doubt that, owing to this people's ignorance of our laws, and from other causes, a considerable number escaped registration during that period, and that the Chinese deaths which actually occurred during the four years, did not fall short of 2000, which is the estimate here given.

500 more deaths occurred, and the excess of the departures over the arrivals of Chinese during the year was recorded at 3204, which together would reduce the number in the colony to 38,181. It is, however, also estimated that about 11,000 Chinese, of whom no official cognizance was taken, migrated over the border to New South Wales, thereby reducing the number in the colony, at the end of 1860, to 27,181, the mean between which and 41,885, the estimated number resident at the beginning of the year, would give 34,533, or in round numbers, 35,000, as the mean number of Chinese living in Victoria throughout the year.

Mean Chinese population, 1860.

35. This estimate of the mean Chinese population being deducted from the total mean population of the colony (539,337), leaves 504,337 as the mean population exclusive of Chinese, and by using this number as a divisor the following result is obtained :—

Mean population exclusive of Chinese.

Number of bushels of wheat available to each individual.

504,337 ... ... 7·66

Mean population of Victoria exclusive of Chinese, and number of bushels of wheat to each individual, 1860.

36. In the same manner the quantity of wheat available for each individual of the Caucasian or greater bread-consuming portion of the population was shown by the *Statistical Notes*, Part I.,* to have been 7·40 bushels in 1859, 7·38 bushels in 1858, and 9·54 bushels in 1857. A remarkable uniformity is thus apparent in the results of the last three years.

Comparison of wheat consumption by Caucasians in 1857, 1858, and 1859.

37. The number of pounds of rice per head available for the consumption of the Chinese in the colony, during the year 1860, is arrived at in the following Table, after the deduction of 6·3 lbs. per head (for the European population) from the total excess of imports over exports, as the probable consumption of rice by that portion of the community. This quantity was the estimated individual average for each of the five years prior to the influx of the Chinese in 1853, and was made the basis of similar calculations in Table LIII. of the *Statistical Notes*, Part I.†

Rice consumed by Europeans per head.

TABLE XVIII.—VICTORIA.—The Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony; the excess of Imports over Exports of Rice; the quantity of Rice required for the consumption of the European and other colonists, exclusive of the Chinese; the residue of Rice available for each individual Chinese in the Colony throughout the year 1860.

RICE AVAILABLE FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF CAUCASIANS AND CHINESE.—TABLE XVIII.

Estimated mean number of Chinese in the Colony throughout the year 1860.	Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice during the year.	Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of European and other colonists, exclusive of Chinese, throughout the year.	Residue of Rice left for consumption of the Chinese throughout the year.	Number of pounds of Rice available for each Chinese in the Colony throughout the year.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
35,000	20,148,016	3,177,323	16,970,693	484·87

* See *Statistical Notes*, Part I., page 51.

† See *Statistical Notes*, Part I., page 52.

Quantity of rice available for every Chinese daily.

38. The quantity of rice available for the daily consumption of the Chinese was, for the year under review, 1·32 lbs. per man, which is just 1 lb. less than in the previous year (1859), during which 2·32 lbs., on the average, were available for the daily supply of each individual Chinese; this quantity was, however, in all probability, in excess of actual requirements, as 1·14 lbs. per head was a quantity sufficient for 1858, and 1·72 lbs. for 1857.

NATURE OF THE CROPS.

NATURE OF THE CROPS.

New tables framed to show the kind and extent of crops cultivated by small and large landholders.

39. With the view of ascertaining what description of produce is raised by each class of landholders, three new Tables have this year been added,* showing the area placed under cereal crops, green crops, and hay, by each class of holders. The largest extent of land, cropped with cereals, (59,564 acres), was in the possession of holders of from 100 acres to 200 acres; the next largest amount (40,996 acres), of holders of from 200 acres to 350 acres, whilst 40,479 acres belonged to holders of from 50 to 100 acres; and 27,286 acres, to those of 500 acres and upwards. Of green crops, 10,693 acres were raised by holders of from 100 to 200 acres; 7706 acres, by holders of from 50 acres to 100 acres; 7117 acres, by holders of from 200 acres to 350 acres; and 5342 acres, by holders of 500 acres and upwards. Of hay, 23,262 acres, were grown by holders of from 100 to 200 acres; 19,178 acres, by holders of from 50 to 100 acres; 16,751 acres, by holders of from 200 acres to 350 acres; and 15,496 acres, by holders of 500 acres and upwards. These, and other results, are arranged in the following Table:—

VICTORIA.

EXTENT OF LAND PLACED UNDER CEREAL CROPS, GREEN CROPS, AND HAY, BY VARIOUS CLASSES OF LANDHOLDERS, AND PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TABLE XIX.

TABLE XIX.—VICTORIA.—The Extent of Land placed under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, and Hay, by each class of holders, with the proportions per cent. that the area under each of those crops in the possession of each class of holders bore to the total area under each crop:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.	CEREAL CROPS.		GREEN CROPS.		HAY.	
	Extent of land under crop.	Proportions per cent. to the total under cereals	Extent of land under crop.	Proportions per cent. to the total under green crops.	Extent of land under crop.	Proportions per cent. to the total under hay.
	acres.		acres.		acres.	
Under 5 acres	328½	·1	489½	1·2	439½	·4
5 acres and under 15 acres ...	2,897	1·4	1,748¼	4·4	3,322½	3·4
15 „ „ 30 „ ...	5,936	2·9	2,215¾	5·6	6,080½	6·2
30 „ „ 50 „ ...	11,896	5·9	2,850	7·2	8,212½	8·3
50 „ „ 100 „ ...	40,479	20·0	7,705¾	19·4	19,178½	19·5
100 „ „ 200 „ ...	59,563¾	29·4	10,692¾	26·9	23,261¾	23·6
200 „ „ 350 „ ...	40,995¾	20·2	7,117½	17·9	16,751	17·0
350 „ „ 500 „ ...	13,262	6·6	1,584⅞	4·0	5,828½	5·9
500 „ and upwards ...	27,285¾	13·5	5,341¾	13·4	15,495¾	15·7
Totals	202,643¾	100·0	39,746⅛	100·0	98,570½	100·0

* *See* Summary Tables L, M, and N, pp. 38 and 39, *post.*

40. The annexed Table (XX.) shows the manner in which the land under cultivation has been devoted to each of the principal crops. The gross produce of those crops, the proportion that each bore to the total cultivation, and the average produce of each are also shown for the two years 1858–59, and 1859–60, so that any increase or decrease may be easily observed. Thus in respect to wheat, oats, and hay, an increase will be found both in the acreage under crop and the quantity of produce raised. In the case of wheat this has resulted to the extent of about 29,000 acres (28,858½) or nearly three quarters of a million (731,364½) bushels. In the case of oats it has occurred to the extent of 12,641 acres or 393,279 bushels, and in the case of hay to the extent of 12,408 acres or 22,101 tons. The area under green forage also increased to the extent of nearly 3000 acres, and the increase under minor crops was to the extent of 6544 acres, the details of which are given in Table XXI. As regards barley and potatoes a decrease is observable, in the case of the former to the extent of 1220 acres or 15,506 bushels, and in that of the latter to the extent of 2404 acres, or a falling off in the quantity produced of no less than 59,500 tons.

Principal Crops—Table XX.

Principal crops grown in 1859 and 1860 compared.

41. With reference to the proportion of the relative crops to the total cultivation, wheat increased from 26·2 to 29·8 per cent., and it is satisfactory to note that its average produce appears also to have increased from 20 bushels to 21·4 bushels, or an augmented production of nearly a bushel and a half per acre. The per centage to the total of the acreage under oats, slightly declined, but a small increase of about half a bushel per acre (28·3 bushels against 27·9 bushels) took place in the average produce. The acreage under barley also slightly diminished in its proportion to the total, but an increase in produce from 21·7 to 24 bushels per acre, or of about two and a third bushels took place in favor of 1859–60. The acreage under potatoes fell off to the extent of 2·3 per cent. of the total, and the average produce also declined one half, or from 3·6 tons to 1·8 tons per acre. The ratio to the total of the acreage under hay fell off to the extent of 1·4 per cent., whilst its average produce per acre remained at 1·4 tons. A fractional increase (·4 per cent.) took place in the proportion to the total of the acreage under green crops, and an increase of 1·1 per cent. in that proportion occurred in the number of acres under minor crops.

Proportion of each crop to the total cultivation and average produce of each.

PRINCIPAL CROPS—1859-1860.

TABLE XX.—VICTORIA.—The Total Extent of Land under Cultivation, the Number of Acres under each of the Principal Crops, the Gross Produce of each Crop, the Proportion per cent. that the Acreage under each Crop bore to the Total Cultivation, and the Average Produce per Acre of each Description of Crop during the years ending 31st March, 1859 and 1860; also the Increase or Decrease of each of the Principal Crops in 1860, and the Average of each Description of Crop during the Two Years.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.	WHEAT.				OATS.				BARLEY.			
		Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation.	Average Produce per acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation.	Average Produce per acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation.	Average Produce per Acre.
	acres.		bushels.		bushels.		bushels.		bushels.		bushels.		bushels.
1859	298,959¾	78,234	1,564,792½	26·2	20·0	77,526½	2,160,357½	25·9	27·9	5,322	113,939	1·8	21·7
1860	358,727⅝	107,092½	2,296,157	29·8	21·4	90,167¼	2,553,637	25·1	28·3	4,101¾	98,433	1·2	24·0
Increase in 1860 ...	59,767⅞	28,858½	731,364½	3·6	1·4	12,640¾	393,279½	...	·4	...	...	...	2·3
Decrease in 1860 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	...	1,220¼	15,506	·6	...
Average of two years	328,843$\frac{11}{16}$	92,663¼	1,930,474¾	28·0	20·7	83,846⅞	2,356,997¼	25·5	28·1	4,711⅞	106,186	1·5	22·9

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	POTATOES.				HAY.				GREEN FORAGE.				MINOR CROPS.			
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation	Average Produce per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation	Average Produce per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation	Average Produce per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Per cent. of total Cultivation	Average Produce per Acre.
		tons.		tons.		tons.		tons.								
1859	30,026¼	108,466¾	10·0	3·6	86,162¾	113,542¼	28·9	1·4	7,409	...	2·5	...	14,279¼	...	4·7	...
1860	27,622	48,967	7·7	1·8	98,570½	135,643	27·5	1·4	10,350½	...	2·9	...	20,823⅛	...	5·8	...
Increase in 1860 ...	...	...	...	...	12,407¾	22,100¾	...	...	2,941½	...	·4	...	6,543⅞	...	1·1	...
Decrease in 1860 ...	2,404¼	59,499¾	2·3	1·8	...	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of two years	28,824⅛	78,716⅞	8·9	2·7	92·366⅝	124,592⅝	28·2	1·4	8,879¾	...	2·7	...	17,551$\frac{3}{16}$	...	5·3	...

42. With reference to the minor crops, which, with the gardens, orchards, and land in fallow, make up the total cultivation exclusive of the more important crops given in Table XX., full details for the years 1858–59, and 1859–60, will be found in Table XXI., by which it appears that an increase of 258 acres has taken place in the extent of land under maize, but a falling off from 20·2 to 10 bushels per acre or upwards of one-half has occurred in the production. This may be partly attributable to a portion of the crop having been used as green forage, and not returned as such, by the farmers. In regard to sorghum, peas, beans, and millet, the acreage under which increased by 130 acres, or about a third, there appears a decrease in the produce to the extent of 4 bushels per acre, which, also, may have resulted from the use, as green stuff, of some part of the first and last of those crops. With regard to rye and bere, mangel-wurzel, beet, and cabbage, all these crops show an increase in the acreage, and in the produce both gross and average: carrots and parsnips also show an increase in the number of acres and the gross produce, but a falling off in the acreable produce to the extent of 1·4 tons. The only crops exhibiting a falling off both in acreage and produce are turnips and tobacco, but the number of acres under each has always been too small to enable a fair average of their productiveness to be ascertained. The quantity of onions produced has apparently diminished, but it is well known that this crop is principally grown in gardens, of which the produce is not noted, but which, taken with orchards, increased in collective area to the extent of upwards of 300 acres. The number of acres of land in fallow nearly doubled in 1859–60 as compared with the former year.

Minor Crops.—Table XXI.

Minor crops grown in 1859 and 1860 compared.

43. The culture of the vine is steadily and rapidly increasing. In the year under review the number of acres of vineyards augmented from 547½ to 811, or about 48 per cent., and the number of vines in about the same ratio. The quantity of wine manufactured increased from 7740 galls. to 13,966 galls., or about 82 per cent.; and that of brandy from 72 to 150 galls., or about 108 per cent. The quantity of grapes sold also increased by 894 cwt., being an augmentation of 25 per cent. It must be remarked, however, that all the figures respecting vines must be received with some degree of caution, as a confusion has sometimes been made in the returns between the crops of the year in which the collection is made and those of the year preceding it, in consequence of the instructions contained in the latter part of clause 1 in my "Circular Letter to Collectors of Agricultural Statistics"* not being generally observed, which inattention would cause the returns for some parts of the colony to be given for one year, and in other parts for another. There is very little doubt, however, that the figures given are rather under than over the mark.

Vine Culture.

Wine and brandy manufactured.

Grapes sold.

Instructions to collectors of agricultural statistics not generally observed as regards returns of vine culture.

* Appendix to *Statistical Notes*, Part I., p. 82.

MINOR CROPS—1859–1860.

TABLE XXI.—VICTORIA.—The Extent of Land under each of the Minor Crops, with their Gross Produce and Average per Acre; also the Number of Vines, the Quantity of Grapes sold, and of Wine and Brandy manufactured, the Number of Acres under Gardens and Orchards, and the Extent of Land in Fallow during the Years ending 31st March, 1859 and 1860; also the Increase or Decrease of each in 1860, and the Average of each during the Two Years.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	Total Extent of Land under Minor Crops.	MAIZE.			RYE AND BERE.			SORGHUM, PEAS, BEANS, AND MILLET.			TURNIPS.			MANGEL-WURZEL.			BEET.		
		Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
	acres.		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
1859	14,279¼	480	9,698	20·2	56½	651	11·5	265¾	4,832½	18·3	332	1,334¾	4·0	185¼	2,156½	11·7	3¾	5	1·3
1860	20,823⅛	738	7,374½	10·0	149	2,692	18·1	395¼	5,589½	14·2	220¾	673¾	3·1	382¾	4,645¼	12·1	8⅜	25½	3·0
Increase in 1860 ...	6,543⅞	258	...	...	92½	2,041	6·6	129½	757	...	...	...	...	197½	2,488¾	·4	4⅝	20½	1·7
Decrease in 1860 ...	...	...	2,323½	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	111¼	661	·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of two years	17,551 3/16	609	8,536¼	15·1	102¾	1,671½	14·8	330½	5,211	16·3	276⅜	1,004¼	3·6	284	3,400⅞	11·9	6 1/16	15¼	2·2

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.			CABBAGE.			TOBACCO.			ONIONS AND OTHER CROPS.		VINES.					Gardens.	Orchards.	Land in Fallow.
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce	Average per Acre.	Acres under Onions and other small Crops.	Gross Produce of Onions.	Acres under Crop.	Number of Vines.	Grapes Sold.	Wine Manufactured.	Brandy Manufactured.			
		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.		cwt.	cwt.		cwt.			cwt.	gallons.	gallons.	No. of acres.	No. of acres	No. of acres.
1859	96½	528	5·5	75	141	1·9	66½	873	13·1	288¼	2,690	547½	993,602	3,578½	7,740	72¼	5,486¼	397½	5,998½
1860	175¼	718¼	4·1	112½	355	3·2	50	463	9·3	369	1,029	811	1,896,939	4,473	13,966	150	5,210¾	976	11,224½
Increase in 1860 ...	78¾	190	...	37½	214	1·3	...	...	...	80¾	...	263½	903,337	894½	6,226	77¾	...	578½	5,226
Decrease in 1860 ...	...	...	1·4	...	...	...	16½	410	3·8	...	1,661	...	...	...	...	...	275½	...	...
Average of two years	135⅞	623⅛	4·8	93¾	248	2·6	58¼	668	11·2	328⅝	1,859½	679¼	1,445,270	4,025¾	10,853	111⅛	5,348½	686¾	8,611½

Land Tenure.

Attempts to obtain information as to tenure.

44. It was stated in *Statistical Notes*, Part I.,* that the collectors of agricultural statistics for 1860 had been instructed to obtain information of the kind of tenure under which each farmer held his land, with a view to ascertain the quantity held and cultivated by tenant farmers and by those occupying their own freeholds. This attempt was to a great extent successful—inasmuch as only 1410 farm holdings, besides 535 others connected with squatting stations, making in all 1945 holdings out of 13,175, were returned as "unspecified" as to tenure. With reference to the purchased land in connection with runs, it is understood that only a very small proportion of it is held under lease, and therefore that no great error would have been made by adding it to the freehold land. As, however, it is interesting for many purposes to distinguish the land held by farmers from that occupied by squatters, it has been preferred to keep the one separate from the other, thus dividing the land (exclusive of that "unspecified" as to tenure) into three classes, viz., "Freehold," "Leasehold," and "Connected with Runs." On this subject very elaborate Tables† have been introduced, which not only show the classification of the holdings under the different modes of tenure in each county and pastoral district, but also the number of acres in each county and district cultivated by freeholders, leaseholders, and station-holders, with each of the principal crops.

Various kinds of tenure.

45. The following Table (XXII.) shows the number of holders of land under each description of tenure, the number of acres held, and the number cultivated by each, with the proportion per cent. of each item to the total quantity specified under the same head :—

Land Occupied and Cultivated by Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Squatters. Table XXII.

Table XXII.—Victoria.—The Number of Holders, and the Number of Acres of Land Occupied and Cultivated; whether held in Freehold, Leasehold, or connected with Squatting Runs; and the proportions per cent. that each bore to the total quantity specified on the 31st March, 1860.

Description of Tenure.	Occupiers.		Land in Occupation.		Land in Cultivation.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent. to the total Specified.	Number of Acres.	Proportion per cent. to the total Specified.	Number of Acres.	Proportion per cent. to the total Specified.
Freehold	8,439	71·7	1,144,083¼	39·4	219,597⅛	66·4
Leasehold	2,791	23·7	475,424¾	16·4	92,861½	28·1
Connected with Squatting Runs	535	4·6	1,285,394	44·2	18,346½	5·5
Total { Specified ...	11,765	100·0	2,904,902	100·0	330,805⅛	100·0
Total { Unspecified	1,410	...	110,705¼	...	27,922½	...
Grand Total ...	13,175	...	3,015,607¼	...	358,727⅝	...

Note.—It is believed that, except in a few instances, the land held in connection with squatting runs is freehold. The occupiers of both freehold and leasehold land in one holding are set down in the preceding Table as freeholders, and the land cultivated by that class is set down as freehold; but 15,611 acres held by them under lease has been added to the leasehold land in occupation; the extent of land held by exclusively tenant farmers amounting only to 459,813¾.

* *See* Appendix to *Statistical Notes*, footnote to page 61.

† *See* Summary Tables O to HH, p p. 40 to 49, *post.*

Relative proportions of holders under the different kinds of tenure.

46. It is thus found, that of the total quantity specified, which may probably be considered as a fair average for the colony, the freehold farmers were in the proportion of nearly 72 per cent., and the squatter landholders, who may also be considered as freeholders, at less than 5 per cent., making together about 76 per cent.; the balance of 24 per cent., or not a fourth, being leaseholders. With reference to the land in occupation, that connected with squatting runs bore to the total specified, the largest proportion, or about 44 per cent., the freehold farmers coming next, having over 39 per cent., and together with the squatting holders occupying nearly 84 per cent., or about five-sixths, the remaining sixth, or 16·4 per cent., being in the occupation of the leaseholders. Reviewing the land in cultivation, the proportions again change, the freehold farmers cultivating 66·4 per cent. of the total specified; the leaseholders next, cultivating 28·1 per cent.; and the occupiers of stations holding purchased land, cultivating only 5½ per cent., or collectively with the freehold farmers, cultivating 72 per cent. of the total quantity specified.

Miscellaneous Returns.

Poultry kept, stock slaughtered, milk obtained, butter and cheese made, and number of acres reaped by machinery.

47. The collectors of agricultural statistics for the year under review were also instructed to make an endeavor to obtain returns of the number of poultry kept on farms and stations; the aggregate weight of stock slaughtered by farmers and squatters for home consumption; the quantity of milk, butter, and cheese, obtained and manufactured; and the number of acres of crop reaped by machinery. This attempt being new, both to the collectors and to those from whom the information was sought, was only partially successful. For what they are worth, however, the figures are given in Summary Table KK,* and the totals are appended in the following Table:—

Number of Poultry, weight of Stock slaughtered for home consumption. Milk, Butter, and Cheese obtained and made, and extent of Land reaped by machinery, 1859–1860. Table XXIII.

Table XXIII.—Victoria.—The Number of Poultry of all kinds; the weight of Stock slaughtered for home consumption; the quantity of Milk obtained, of Butter and Cheese manufactured; and the number of Acres of crop reaped by machinery on farms and stations, during the year ending 31st March, 1860.

Poultry of all kinds.	Stock Slaughtered for home consumption.	Milk obtained.	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Extent of Land reaped by Machinery.
number.	cwt.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	acres.
402,821	126,053	5,258,493	1,434,902	79,491	14,270

Note.—The numbers of poultry kept, the stock slaughtered, and the milk, butter, and cheese obtained and made in towns and villages, by occupiers of allotments of purchased land of smaller extent than one acre, and by Squatters having no purchased land connected with their stations, are not included in the above return.

* *See* page 52, *post.*

Gold Produce.

48. An attempt was made in *Statistical Notes*, Part I., to arrive at the total produce of the Victorian Gold Fields from the year of their discovery, 1851. That attempt is now followed up in the following Table :—

Gold Exported before and during 1860, quantity and value, Table XXIV.

Table XXIV.—Victoria.—The Quantity of Gold Exported, exclusive of that taken from the Colony by private hand, during the year 1860, prior to that year, and from the commencement of the gold discoveries up to the end of that year; its value by Customs returns, and at 80s. per oz.

Period.	Gold Exported from Victoria which passed through the Customs, and exclusive of that which was taken from the Colony by private hand.*		
	Quantity.	Value.	
		Per Customs Returns.	At £4 per ounce.‡
	oz. dwts. gr.	£	£
Year 1860	2,156,660 12 0	8,624,860	8,626,642
Prior to 1860	21,761,319 10 8	84,296,158	87,045,276
Grand Total	†23,917,980 2 8	92,921,018	95,671,918

* There is very little doubt that a considerable quantity of gold has, from time to time, been taken from the colony by private hand, in order to evade the export duty of 2s. 6d. per ounce, which came into operation in May, 1855. By the estimate of one of the Melbourne gold brokers (*See* "Statistical Notes," Part I., Note 5 to Table LX., page 58), that quantity, up to the end of 1859, amounted to 1,691,234 oz., and supposing that estimate to be correct and to be brought on by proportion to the end of 1860, the quantity of unrecorded gold exported from the colony would amount up to that date to 1,728,817 oz., which, added to the quantity which passed through the Customs, would give a total of 25,646,797 oz., amounting, at 80s. per ounce, to a value of £102,587,188.

† This return is exclusive not only of the gold taken from the colony by private hand, but also of that lying in the Treasury, gold offices, and banks at the end of 1860. It therefore does not represent the total produce of the Victorian gold fields, but only as much of it as passed through the Customs up to that period.

‡ The Customs rates of valuation have varied at different periods from 70s. to 75s. and 80s. per ounce.—(*See* "Statistical Notes," Part I., Note 6 to Table LX., page 58.) For the sake of comparison, the value has been brought out in this column at the rate of £4 an ounce.

Gradual falling off in gold exports since 1856.

49. Since the year 1856 a gradual falling off has taken place in the exports of gold, the quantity passing through the Customs having in 1857 been 224,167 oz. 9 dwt. less than in the former year; in 1858, 233,340 oz. 8 dwt. 12 gr. less than in 1857; and in 1859, 247,512 oz. 6 dwt. 12 gr. less than in 1858. This decrease in the exports is also apparent in 1860, but only to about half the extent of the falling off in the previous year, the deficiency as compared with it amounting only to 124,015 oz. 1 dwt. This is the more satisfactory, as the miners, both Europeans and Chinese, diminished in numbers during that year, as will be seen by the following Table, which sets forth the number of persons of both those races occupied in gold mining on the 31st December of the two years 1859 and 1860, and also distinguishes those employed in quartz mining from those occupied in alluvial mining.

Diminution in numbers of European and Chinese miners.

Number of Gold-miners, European and Chinese, whether employed in Quartz or Alluvial Mining, 1859 and 1860. —Table XXV.

Table XXV.—Victoria.—The Number of Gold Miners, whether Europeans or Chinese, and whether employed in Quartz or Alluvial Mining, on the 31st of December of each of the two years 1859 and 1860; also the increase or decrease of either race or class at the latter period.

Date.	Quartz Miners.			Alluvial Miners.			Total.		
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Total.
31st Decr., 1859	15,342	24	15,366	85,249	25,149	110,398	100,591	25,173	125,764
31st Decr., 1860	18,268	28	18,296	69,724	20,542	90,266	87,992	20,570	108,562
Increase ...	2,926	4	2,930	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	15,525	4,607	20,132	12,599	4,603	17,202

Note.—For the purpose of this return all races except the Chinese are considered as Europeans.

Results compared.

50. By the above Table, which was compiled, as far as regards the year 1859, from the Report of the Board of Science, and for 1860 from a return furnished by the Honorable the Commissioner of Mines, it is observed, that while miners generally, decreased by 17,202, or nearly a seventh, the number of quartz miners was augmented to the extent of 2930, or by about a fifth; so that the diminution in the number of alluvial miners amounted to no less than 20,132, or about 18 per cent. The Chinese appear still to engage only to a very small extent in quartz mining, no more than 28 being returned as following that occupation in 1860, against 24 at the end of 1859.

Increase in the number and power of steam engines employed in mining.

51. During the year under review, the steam engines employed in both descriptions of mining considerably increased both in numbers and horse-power, as will be seen by the following Table:—

Number of Steam Engines, aggregate horse-power, whether employed in Quartz or Alluvial Mining, 1859 and 1860. — Table XXVI.

Table XXVI.—Victoria.—The Number of Steam Engines, and their aggregate Horse-power, whether employed in Quartz or Alluvial Mining, on the 31st December of the two years 1859 and 1860, and the increase at the latter period.

Date.	Quartz Mining.		Alluvial Mining.		Total.	
	No. of Steam Engines.	Aggregate Horse-power.	No. of Steam Engines.	Aggregate Horse-power.	No. of Steam Engines.	Aggregate Horse-power.
31st December, 1859 ...	296	4,357½	285	3,821	581	8,178½
31st December, 1860 ...	417	6,645	294	4,137	711	10,782
Increase in 1860 ...	121	2,287½	9	316	130	2,603½

52. It thus appears that the greatest increase took place in the engines used in quartz mining, the returns showing an addition of 121 steam engines, and of an augmented power equal to 2287½ horses under that head, against 9 additional steam engines, and an increase of 316 to the horse-power under the head of alluvial mining; the total number of steam engines having increased by 130, and the aggregate horse-power by 2603½. Results compared.

53. The total number of steam engines employed in mining operations being 711, and their aggregate horse-power 10,782, the average at the end of 1860 was rather more than 15 horse-power to the steam engine, against an average of 14 horse-power to the engine at the end of 1859. Average amount of horse-power to the engine, 1859 and 1860.

54. The approximate value of mining plant on the gold fields for the two years was as follows, showing an increase of £143,380 for the latter year:— Value of mining plant 1859 and 1860.

31st December, 1859	£1,155,923
„ 1860	1,299,303
Increase in 1860	£143,380

55. The numbers of each of the different descriptions of mining plant are given in the following Table for the two years 1859 and 1860; by comparing which, it will be found that a large increase has taken place in almost every kind of machine in use upon the gold fields. Increase in all descriptions of machinery on the gold fields.

TABLE XXVII.—VICTORIA.—The Numbers of each Description of Plant (exclusive of steam engines) used upon the Gold fields, in both Quartz and Alluvial Mining, on the 31st of December of each of the two years 1859 and 1860. NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MINING PLANT—WHETHER USED FOR QUARTZ OR ALLUVIAL MINING.—TABLE XXVII.

Description of Plant.	Quartz Mining.		Alluvial Mining.		Total.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
Horse puddling machines	...	...	3982	3958	3982	3958
Whims and pulleys	69	161	396	354	465	515
Whips	4	26	113	134	117	160
Horse pumps	...	1	19	37	19	38
Sluices and toms	...	...	168	623	168	623
Water wheels	...	5	101	138	101	143
Hydraulic hoses	...	...	...	19	...	19
Water and horse-power crushing machines ...	15	41	...	...	15	41
Hand machines	...	...	3	...	3	...
Pumps worked by water power	...	...	8	...	8	...
Windmill	1	...	...	...	1	...

56. I have now completed, to the end of 1860, my first series of contributions to the Statistical History of Victoria from its foundation. The procuration of authentic data from all sources, public and private, and their subsequent arrangement, condensation, and fitting to a frame-work of notes like these, took place amidst many interruptions incident to various and arduous routine duties, over a period of upwards of eight years. The Conclusion.

manner, however, in which the first part of my work has been received by the Government, the press, and the public of this country, as well as by statists and journalists in Europe, encourages me to pursue, with unabated zeal, the path I have marked out for further statistical enquiries of a kindred character, in relation to the growth and progress of the young people which it is my duty and pride to serve; a people whose past is so fraught with enduring interest, that its published records have already placed it in the estimation of the political and social economist, in the first rank of statistical states.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,

Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Melbourne, 31st December, 1860.

Note.—The figures both in the Report and Summary Tables have been supervised and mutually checked by several gentlemen on the staff of this Department. If, notwithstanding all the pains taken to ensure accuracy, errors of moment should at any time be discovered, I shall be glad to have them pointed out, and to take the earliest possible opportunity of acknowledging the source of rectification—W. H. A.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1860.

SUMMARY TABLES

AND

TABULAR RESULTS.

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SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land in each County and Pastoral District of Victoria, the Quantity of Land Enclosed, the Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of Crop, for the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Total extent of Holdings.	Total extent Uncultivated.	Extent not Enclosed.	Total extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Enclosed Land not cultivated.	Total Extent Cultivated.	EXTENT UNDER CROP IN STATUTE ACRES.						
								CORN, PEASE, AND BEANS.						
								Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Sorghum, Pease, Beans and Millet.	Total.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey	71	19,091½	17,778¾	8,636½	10,455	9,142¼	1,312¾	324	293	8½	¼	..	4½	630¼
Bourke	3,429	623,657¼	540,628¾	182,222¼	441,435	358,406½	83,028½	17,657¾	17,926	750¾	18½	6	41½	36,400½
Dalhousie	912	145,211¾	110,323½	18,198¾	127,013	92,124¾	34,888¼	7,470¼	16,774½	193	6¼	5¼	38¾	24,488
Dundas	117	46,651¾	45,058¾	32,058½	14,593¼	13,000¼	1,593	691	256¼	28½	..	..	..	975¾
Evelyn	271	68,849¼	63,028¼	11,703½	57,145¾	51,324¾	5,821	1,789½	1,792	43¾	6½	..	13¼	3,645
Follett	14	8,641	8,479½	6,735	1,906	1,744½	161½	23½	22	..	..	..	..	45½
Grant	2,411	461,889	398,904½	163,054½	298,834½	235,850	62,984½	22,060½	15,108	1,217¾	9	87½	133	38,615¾
Grenville	441	183,323	173,673¾	116,863¾	66,459¼	56,810	9,649¼	1,904½	3,048½	137¾	1½	2	1	5,095¼
Hampden	123	153,050	150,534	33,496½	119,553½	117,037½	2,516	971¼	597¼	34	..	..	1	1,603½
Heytesbury	82	39,628	36,842½	7,140	32,488	29,702½	2,785½	1,864	298	64	..	..	12	2,238
Mornington	437	139,560½	131,601¼	25,853¼	113,707¼	105,748	7,959¼	2,334¼	2,475½	70¼	11½	4	49¼	4,944¾
Normanby	481	109,704¼	103,671	61,549½	48,154¾	42,121½	6,033¼	2,468	774	64¾	2	1	1½	3,311¼
Polwarth	170	89,791¾	85,032¼	14,816	74,975¾	70,216¼	4,759½	2,091	1,747½	14½	..	34¼	3	3,890¼
Ripon	311	93,696¾	75,080½	31,221½	62,475¼	43,859	18,616¼	5,208¾	5,652¼	103½	..	..	..	10,964½
Talbot	1,280	250,297¼	205,901	69,247	181,050¼	136,654	44,396¼	13,916½	15,717¼	363¼	9½	..	9½	30,016
Villiers	871	211,291½	182,137½	54,740¾	156,550¾	127,396¾	29,154	17,093¼	3,003	546½	..	..	75¼	20,718
Gipps Land	273	79,164½	74,992⅜	14,753½	64,411	60,316⅞	4,172⅛	1,156½	804¼	68½	11¾	9	3½	2,053½
The Loddon.. ..	847	123,922½	102,742¼	41,542¾	82,379¾	61,199½	21,180¼	1,974	1,145½	246¾	68½	..	8¼	3,443
Rodney	46	23,184½	21,025½	11,019	12,165½	10,006½	2,159	299	179	40	..	..	..	518
The Murray.. ..	496	116,603¼	102,257¾	46,059¼	70,544	56,198½	14,345½	5,774	2,501½	90¾	592¾	..	..	8,959
The Wimmera ..	92	28,398	27,186	16,603½	11,794½	10,582½	1,212	21	52	15	..	..	..	88
Total ..	13,175	3,015,607¼	2,656,879⅝	967,515¼	2,048,092	1,689,442⅜	358,727⅝	107,092½	90,167¼	4,101¾	738	149	395¼	202.643¾

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land, &c., for the Year ending 31st March, 1860—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	EXTENT UNDER CROP IN STATUTE ACRES.																						
	GREEN CROPS (exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens).								HAY.			GREEN FORAGE.							OTHER CROPS.					
	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Bare or Summer Fallow.	Total.	Cereal Grasses, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Rye Grass and Lucerne.	Total.	Cereal Grasses, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Maize.	Rye Grass and Lucerne.	Sorghum.	Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey ..	67¼	..	..	..	..	¾	4½	72½	490	..	490	1	1	½	..	12	94½	109	½	..	..	7¾	2¾	11
Bourke ..	5,088¾	42¾	98½	3½	24	30¾	3,195½	8,483¾	30,694¾	34½	30,729¼	1,986	268¾	215	79½	42¼	1,283	3,874½	1½	174¼	230½	2,705¼	429	3,540½
Dalhousie ..	3,694	8	3⅞	⅞	7¼	2½	842¾	4,559¼	5,486¾	17	5,503¾	36¼	6¼	4½	4½	..	180½	232	..	6	..	72¾	26½	105¼
Dundas ..	87¾	..	2	..	..	..	76	165¾	389¼	1	390¼	5½	..	1	2	..	17	25½	½	3	2	30¼	..	35¾
Evelyn ..	776	1½	¾	..	..	2	364¾	1,145	828½	21¼	849¾	3½	17¾	5½	2¾	1	..	30½	¼	67	..	41	42½	150¾
Follett ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	7	18	88	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10
Grant ..	3,604¼	20¾	176	2	77½	14	2,735¼	6,629¾	15,570	49	15,619	495¼	6½	54¼	13¾	11	228½	809¼	18½	368¾	106¾	568¼	248½	1,310¾
Grenville ..	1,210¼	11½	6	..	11½	3¾	326	1,569	2,504¾	½	2,505¼	124½	..	10	..	..	222	356½	..	9¼	½	84½	29	123¼
Hampden ..	221½	1	½	..	..	..	97½	320½	529½	1¾	531¼	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	5¼	½	..	5	5	15¾
Heytesbury ..	331	1½	2½	..	..	..	7	342	132	..	132	½	..	..	..	..	52	52½	1½	½	..	16	3	21
Mornington ..	688½	8½	24¾	½	½	14¾	687	1,424½	853	104½	957½	20	46	10¼	13¾	8½	344	442½	..	25	2¾	128½	33¾	190
Normanby ..	377¼	7½	2½	..	..	..	284¼	671½	1,822½	22	1,844½	35½	1	..	1	4	7	48½	2	1½	..	148¼	5¾	157½
Polwarth ..	165¾	¼	1¼	..	..	..	129½	296¾	440¾	25	465¾	..	..	5¾	..	..	22½	28¼	..	2¼	..	63¼	13	78½
Ripon ..	1,719½	4½	17¼	½	10¾	9½	286½	2,048½	5,483¾	9	5,492¾	45¼	6	..	2½	..	40	93¾	..	1¼	..	13½	2	16¾
Talbot ..	4,832¾	34	16	1	25¾	23	81	5,013½	9,141½	32	9,173½	46½	22½	4	16½	1	..	90½	10	53¾	..	26	13	102¾
Villiers ..	2,822¾	12¾	19½	..	2¾	½	76	2,934¼	2,457½	34	2,491½	44¼	½	10½	..	56	2,519	2,630¼	4½	2¾	1½	356	15¼	380
Gipps Land ..	359½	22½	3⅛	..	¼	3¼	82	470⅝	579¼	27½	606¾	12½	1	5¼	½	239¾	609¼	868¼	..	2¼	1¼	118	51½	173
The Loddon ..	852¾	38¾	7¼	..	14	6¾	1,203	2,122½	14,597¾	10¼	14,608	116¾	66¼	44¼	47¾	3½	..	278½	..	68	5	625¼	30	728¼
Rodney ..	31½	..	..	..	..	..	10	41½	1,574	..	1,574	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	10½	1	21½
The Murray ..	650½	5	..	..	..	1	693	1,349½	3,524¼	11½	3,535¾	15	91½	5	5¾	4	200	321¼	..	13	18¾	128¾	19½	180
The Wimmera ..	29½	..	1	..	1	..	36	67½	977	5	982	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	5½	2	..	53	4	64½
Total ..	27,622	220¾	382¾	8⅜	175¼	112½	11,224½	39,746⅛	98,164¾	405¾	98,570½	3,002¼	535	375¾	190¼	383	5,864¼	10,350½	50	811	369	5,210¾	976	7,416¾

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE B.—Showing the Gross Produce of each description of Crop for the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																					
	Corn, Pease, and Beans.							Green Crops (exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens).							Hay.			Other Crops.					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Sorghum, Pease, Beans, and Millet.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Total.	Cereal Grasses, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Rye Grass and Lucerne.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Grape. No. of Vines.	Grape. Fruit Sold.	Grape. Wine produced.	Grape. Brandy manufactured.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
Anglesey	4,832	6,615	231	25	..	30	11,733	150¼	..	..	..	..	½	150¾	815	..	815	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bourke	378,533	513,499	18,872	306	63	554	911,827	13,068¼	111½	832¼	8	107¾	67½	14,195¼	41,735½	32	41,767½	564	30	272,809	2,047½	708	..
Dalhousie	157,054	546,807	3,163	48	20	561	707,653	5,188¾	9½	4	..	15¼	4	5,221½	7,424	18	7,442	..	..	6,249	18	..	..
Dundas	15,054	6,627	604	..	..	..	22,285	80½	..	4	..	..	..	84½	693½	2	695½	..	10	..	..	..	..
Evelyn	27,622	36,753	968	130	..	234	65,707	2,586¼	2	15	..	..	13½	2,616¾	944¾	29¼	974	..	..	60,700*	364	182	..
Follett	515	630	..	..	..	..	1,145	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	165	..	165	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grant	398,015½	311,506	27,048½	45	1,646	1,505	739,766	4,803½	45¼	2,797½	3	241	84	7,974¼	22,145¾	46½	22,192¼	400	114	1,064,476	1,670	12,685	150
Grenville	39,520	82,582	3,379	..	50	10	125,541	1,574	13	33	10	81¼	..	1,711¼	4,403	2	4,405	15	..	18,500	45	80	..
Hampden	24,528	15,789	893	..	..	16	41,226	368	1½	1	..	..	..	370½	875	4	879	..	23	300	..	..	..
Heytesbury	47,042	8,346	2,107	..	..	275	57,770	750	10	19	..	..	..	779	271	..	271	..	40	800	..	..	..
Mornington	30,580	35,264	929	217	40	248	67,278	1,521½	27	385½	½	8	36	1,978½	888¼	44½	932¾	..	..	45,600	40	143	..
Normanby	49,769	18,662	1,445	125	..	4	70,005	663½	36	33	..	..	..	732½	2,492¼	35½	2,527¾	..	30	50	30	..	..
Polwarth	46,793	31,323	327	..	718	12	79,173	264¾	1	21	..	..	..	286¾	766½	60	826½	..	..	7,000	..	..	..
Ripon	137,951	221,201	3,337	..	..	..	362,489	2,660½	18	35	..	46½	10	2,770	11,100½	..	11,100½	..	..	32,850	..	10	..
Talbot	357,209	537,319	10,707½	220	..	70	905,525½	6,331¼	146	149	4	130	109½	6,869¾	12,775¾	56	12,831¾	..	50	176,494	15	..	..
Villiers	436,924	82,644	16,313	..	..	1,962	537,843	6,417	48	229	..	31	1½	6,726½	4,592½	22	4,614½	..	120	3,993	30	..	..
Gipps Land	22,372½	17,929	1,740	391	155	68	42,655½	1,202¼	91½	27	..	¼	14¾	1,335¾	868¼	25½	893¾	..	..	13,224	33	51	..
The Loddon.. ..	31,812½	24,494	3,786	81	..	40½	60,214	416¾	104½	50	..	49¼	13¾	634¼	15,473	5	15,478	50	..	167,467	179½	10	..
Rodney	3,882	3,735	600	..	..	..	8,217	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	1,902	..	1,902	..	..	3,060	..	7	..
The Murray.. ..	85,594½	50,743	1,611	5,786	..	..	143,735	867	9	..	..	..	..	876	3,704¼	10	3,714¼	..	..	22,917	..	60	..
The Wimmera ..	554	1,169	372	..	..	..	2,095	20	..	10	..	8	..	38	1,211	4	1,215	..	46	450	1	30	..
Total	2,296,157	2,553,637	98,433	7,374½	2,692	5,589½	4,963,883	48,967	673¾	4,645¼	25½	718¼	355	55,384¾	135,246¾	396¼	135,643	1,029	463	1,896,939	4,473	13,966	150

* For a vineyard of 50 acres no precise return of the number of plants has been obtained, but they consist for the greater part, of cuttings recently planted. The vines and cuttings are computed at 130,000, which added to the total for the Colony, given above, brings the latter up to 2,026,939.

Vines.—An effort was made to obtain returns of the number of vines of different ages, but without success—very few vinegrowers having supplied the information. An approximate, however, may be attained after a few years by deducting the number existing at previous periods from the latest return. For example, taking the number in 1860 at 2,026,939 (*see* foregoing note), and deducting from it the number on the returns for 1859, namely, 993,602, it appears that the number under one year (that is, planted within the previous twelve months), exclusive of failures replaced, was 1,033,337.

VICTORIA.—INCREASE OF TILLAGE.

TABLE C.—Showing the Increase of Land in Cultivation in each County and Pastoral District of Victoria, in the Year ending 31st March, 1860, as compared with the previous Year.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Extent of Land under Crop.		Increase.	
	1859.	1860.	In extent.	Per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Anglesey	2,150	1,312¾	* Decrease	Decrease
Bourke	72,029	83,028½	10,999½	15·3
Dalhousie	27,442	34,888¼	7,446¼	27·1
Dundas	1,598½	1,593	Decrease.	Decrease
Evelyn	4,475½	5,821	1,345½	30·1
Follett	91	161½	70½	76·9
Grant	56,638¼	62,984½	6,346¼	11·2
Grenville	5,690½	9,649¼	3,958¾	69·6
Hampden	1,847¼	2,516	668¾	36·2
Heytesbury	2,151¾	2,785½	633¾	29·5
Mornington	4,769½	7,959¼	3,189¾	66·9
Normanby	4,932¾	6,033¼	1,100½	22·3
Polwarth	3,875	4,759½	884½	22·8
Ripon	14,447	18,616¼	4,169¼	28·9
Talbot	38,040½	44,396¼	6,355¾	16·7
Villiers	26,738¾	29,154	2,415¼	9·0
Gipps Land	3,532¼	4,172⅛	639⅞	18·1
The Loddon	16,138½	21,180¼	5,041¾	31·2
Rodney	1,781½	2,159	377½	21·2
The Murray	9,801½	14,345½	4,544	46·4
The Wimmera	788¾	1,212	423¼	53·6

* The decrease in this County is more apparent than real; the collector for the previous year having mistaken the boundary between Anglesey and Dalhousie, near Seymour, and placed in the returns for the one County a number of holdings situated in the other. As the collector for this year has had the advantage of a map superior to anything before obtainable, his returns are more to be relied on as regards boundaries, than those of his predecessors. It follows as a consequence of this error that the increase given for Dalhousie last year, was overstated, and is this year understated by about 900 acres, and the increase for two years in the case of each County, that is comparing 1860 with 1858, will be free from the consequences of this mistake.

VICTORIA.—AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE D.—Showing the Average Produce per Acre of the principal Crops in each County and Pastoral District of Victoria for the Year ending 31st March, 1860, and the Average of the whole Country for each of the last five years, 1856–1860, both included.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.	Tons per acre.	Tons per acre.
Anglesey	14·9	22·6	27·3	2·2	1·7
Bourke	21·4	28·6	25·1	2·6	1·4
Dalhousie	21·0	32·5	16·4	1·4	1·4
Dundas	21·8	25·9	21·2	0·9	1·8
Evelyn	15·4	20·5	22·0	3·3	1·1
Follett	21·9	28·6	...	1·3	1·9
Grant	18·0	20·6	22·2	1·3	1·4
Grenville	20·7	27·1	24·5	1·3	1·8
Hampden	25·3	26·4	26·3	1·7	1·7
Heytesbury	25·2	28·0	32·9	2·3	2·1
Mornington	13·1	14·2	13·3	2·2	1·0
Normanby	20·2	24·1	22·2	1·8	1·4
Polwarth	22·4	17·9	22·6	1·6	1·8
Ripon	26.5	39·1	32·4	1·5	2·0
Talbot	25·7	34·2	29·5	1·3	1·4
Villiers	25·6	27·5	29·9	2·3	1·9
Gipps Land	19.4	22·3	25·6	3·3	1·5
The Loddon	16·1	21·4	15·3	0·5	1·1
Rodney	13·0	20·9	15·0	0·6	1·2
The Murray	14·8	20·3	17·7	1·3	1·1
The Wimmera	26·4	22·5	24·8	0·7	1·2
Average of the Colony, 1860	21·4	28·3	23·9	1·8	1·4
" " 1859	20·0	27·9	21·4	3·6	1·3
" " 1858	20·7	31·0	28·9	2·4	1·8
" " 1857	23·2	25·6	31·1	2·2	1·6
" " 1856	26·9	34·5	29·1	5·4	2·1

VICTORIA.—AREA UNDER CROP.

TABLE E.—Showing the proportion of the total Land in Cultivation under each of the Principal Crops in the several Counties and Pastoral Districts of Victoria in the Year ending 31st March, 1860, together with the Proportions for the whole Country in each of the last five years, 1856–1860, both included.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.
Anglesey	24·7	22·3	0·6	5·1	37·3	8·3
Bourke	21·3	21·6	0·9	6·1	37·0	4·7
Dalhousie	21·4	48·1	0·6	10·6	15·8	0·7
Dundas	43·3	16·1	1·8	5·5	24·5	1·6
Evelyn	30·8	30·8	0·8	13·3	14·6	0·5
Follett	14·6	13·7	...	6·8	54·6	...
Grant	35·0	24·0	1·9	5·7	24·8	1·3
Grenville	19·6	31·5	1·4	12·5	25·8	3·7
Hampden	38·5	23·7	1·3	8·8	21·1	1·8
Heytesbury	66·9	10·7	2·3	11·9	4·7	1·8
Mornington	29·3	31·1	0·9	8·6	12·0	5·5
Normanby	40·7	12·8	1·1	6·2	30·4	0·8
Polwarth	43·9	36·7	0·3	3·5	9·8	0·6
Ripon	28·0	30·4	0·6	9·2	29·5	0·5
Talbot	31·3	35·4	0·8	10·9	20·6	0·2
Villiers	58·6	10·3	1·9	9·7	8·5	9·0
Gipps Land	27·7	19·2	1·6	8·6	14·5	20·7
The Loddon	9·3	5·4	1·2	4·0	68·9	1·3
Rodney	13·8	8·3	1·9	1·4	72·9	0·2
The Murray	40·2	17·4	0·6	4·5	24·6	2·2
The Wimmera	1·7	4·3	1·2	2·4	81·0	0·8
Total Victoria, 1860	29·8	25·1	1·1	7·7	27·4	2·9
„ 1859	26·2	25·9	1·8	10·0	28·9	2·5
„ 1858	36·6	16·9	2·2	8·7	31·7	·8
„ 1857	44·5	13·9	1·2	9·0	28·8	·4
„ 1856	37·0	15·4	1·3	9·5	34·8	·8

VICTORIA.—AREA OF HOLDINGS.

TABLE F.—Showing by Counties and Pastoral Districts the average Extent and average Area in Crop, of Holdings, and the proportion per cent. of Occupied Land in Cultivation throughout Victoria, in the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Average Extent of Holdings.	Average Area of Holdings in Cultivation.	Proportion per cent. of Occupied Land in Cultivation.
	acres.	acres.	
Anglesey	268·8	18·5	6·9
Bourke	181·8	24·2	13·3
Dalhousie	159·2	38·3	24·0
Dundas	398·7	13·6	3·4
Evelyn	254·1	21·4	8·5
Follett	617·2	11·5	1·9
Grant	191·5	26·1	13·6
Grenville	415·7	21·9	5·3
Hampden	1,244·3	20·5	1·6
Heytesbury	483·3	34·0	7·0
Mornington	319·4	18·2	5·7
Normanby	228·1	12·5	5·5
Polwarth	528·2	28·0	5·3
Ripon	301·3	59·9	19·9
Talbot	195·5	34·8	17·7
Villiers	242·6	33·5	13·8
Gipps Land	290·0	15·3	5·3
The Loddon	146·3	25·0	17·1
Rodney	504·0	46·9	9·3
The Murray	235·1	28·9	12·3
The Wimmera	308·7	13·2	4·3

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—1.

General Summary.

Table G.—Showing the Number of Holdings classified according to size, and the area held and cultivated by each class of holders, as well as the area placed under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, and Hay, respectively, by each class of holders.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS IN STATUTE ACRES.	Number of Holders of each class.	Extent of Land held by each class of Landholders.	Area cultivated by each class of Landholders.	Area placed under Cereal Crops by each class of Landholders.	Area placed under Green Crops by each class of Landholders.	Area placed under Hay by each class of Landholders.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Exceeding 1 acre and under 5 acres ...	1,082	3,008	2,181¼	328½	489½	439½
5 acres and under 15 acres	1,905	16,558	10,566	2,897	1,748¼	3,322½
15 „ „ 30 „	1,439	30,032½	15,869½	5,936	2,215¾	6,080½
30 „ „ 50 „	1,380	52,288½	24,153¾	11,896	2,850	8,212½
50 „ „ 100 „	2,477	173,979	69,117	40,479	7,705¾	19,178½
100 „ „ 200 „	2,316	317,518¾	96,060¼	59,563¾	10,692¾	23,261¾
200 „ „ 350 „	1,220	318,485½	67,963¾	40,995¾	7,117½	16,751
350 „ „ 500 „	327	133,100	21,598⅜	13,262	1,584⅞	5,828½
500 „ and upwards	1,029	1,970,637	51,217¾	27,285¾	5,341¾	15,495¾
Total	13,175	3,015,607¼	358,727⅝	202,643¾	39,746⅛	98,570½

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—2.

Table H.—Showing the Average Size of Holdings of each class; the average acreage cultivated by each class of holders; the proportion, as compared with the totals for the Colony, held and cultivated by each class; the proportion of their holdings placed under cultivation by each class, as well as the proportion of their cultivated land placed under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, and Hay, respectively, by each class of holders.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS IN STATUTE ACRES.	Average size of Holdings of each class.	Average area cultivated by each class of Landholders.	Proportion of Land held by each class as compared with the total area in occupation.	Proportion of Land cultivated by each class as compared with the total quantity under cultivation.	Proportion of Land cultivated by each class as compared with the total quantity held by each class.	Proportion of Land placed under Cereal Crops by each class as compared with the total quantity placed under cultivation by each class.	Proportion of Land placed under Green Crops by each class as compared with the total quantity placed under cultivation by each class.	Proportion of Land placed under Hay by each class as compared with the total quantity placed under cultivation by each class.
	acres.	acres.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.
Exceeding 1 acre and under 5 acres	2·8	2·0	0·1	0·6	72·5	15·0	22·4	20·1
5 acres and under 15 acres ...	8·7	5·5	0·5	2·9	63·8	27·4	16.5	31·4
15 „ „ 30 „ ...	20·9	11·0	1·0	4·4	52·8	37·4	14·0	38·4
30 „ „ 50 „ ...	37·9	17·0	1·7	6·7	46·2	49·2	11·8	34·0
50 „ „ 100 „ ...	70·2	27·9	5·8	19·3	39·7	58·5	11·1	27·7
100 „ „ 200 „ ...	137·1	41·5	10·5	26·8	30·3	62.0	11·1	24·2
200 „ „ 350 „ ...	261·0	55·7	10·6	19·0	21·3	60·3	10·5	24·8
350 „ „ 500 „ ...	407·0	66·0	4·4	6·0	16·2	61·4	7·3	27·0
500 „ and upwards	1,915·1	49·8	65·4	14·3	2·6	53·2	10·4	30·2
Averages and Sums ...	228·9	27·2	100·0	100·0	11·9	56·5	11·0	27·5

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—3.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District in the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Number of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	71	5	8	6	9	9	5	8	1	20
Bourke ...	3,429	403	715	448	272	467	477	328	96	223
Dalhousie ...	912	38	66	93	93	204	229	115	29	45
Dundas ...	117	13	30	11	15	14	8	3	3	20
Evelyn ...	271	24	31	24	13	52	52	31	13	31
Follett ...	14	3	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	4
Grant ...	2,411	263	356	271	286	476	411	183	34	131
Grenville ...	441	44	62	55	57	93	53	19	7	51
Hampden ...	123	2	18	16	19	25	6	5	3	29
Heytesbury ...	82	...	2	3	4	7	34	17	6	9
Mornington ...	437	18	40	34	35	55	90	67	21	77
Normanby ...	481	55	54	56	54	90	75	39	13	45
Polwarth ...	170	13	34	17	11	37	24	12	4	18
Ripon ...	311	3	22	20	44	95	80	22	6	19
Talbot ...	1,280	66	133	129	179	340	254	107	25	47
Villiers ...	871	42	134	61	75	126	209	116	27	81
Gipps Land ...	273	15	52	29	35	38	41	19	6	38
The Loddon ...	847	60	96	109	118	188	144	63	17	52
Rodney ...	46	...	2	2	7	3	6	10	2	14
The Murray ...	496	9	35	49	40	141	105	52	10	55
The Wimmera ...	92	6	15	4	14	14	12	3	4	20
Total ...	13,175	1,082	1,905	1,439	1,380	2,477	2,316	1,220	327	1,029
Per centage	100·0	8·2	14·5	10·9	10·5	18·8	17·5	9·3	2·5	7·8

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—4.

TABLE J.—Showing the Extent of Land occupied by Holdings of various sizes in each County and Pastoral District at the end of the Year terminating 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Extent of Holdings.	Extent in Acres of Land Occupied by Holders of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	19,091½	12½	64	130½	359½	584	684	2,322	360	14,575
Bourke ...	623,657¼	1,225¼	6,151¾	9,221¼	10,263	32,433	66,163	86,923	39,340	371,937
Dalhousie ...	145,211¾	79½	574½	1,968	3,490½	14,373	31,474¼	29,379	11,851	52,022
Dundas ...	46,651¾	41½	256¾	222	592	1,014	1,107	815	1,180	41,423½
Evelyn ...	68,849¼	76¼	263½	469	481	3,538½	7,408	7,877½	5,362	43,373½
Follett ...	8,641	4½	...	49½	...	197	120	320	...	7,950
Grant ...	461,889	653	3,143	5,705	10,873¾	34,727½	56,544¼	47,077½	13,974	289,191
Grenville ...	183,323	126¾	525½	1,108½	2,168¾	6,659¾	7,600¾	4,866	2,826	157,441
Hampden ...	153,050	5½	147½	336	677	1,624	944	1,489	1,150	146,677
Heytesbury ...	39,628	...	16	64	174	482	4,499	4,417	2,324	27,652
Mornington ...	139,560½	48¼	354	672½	1,319¾	3,890½	12,751	19,162½	8,687	92,675
Normanby ...	109,704¼	130	490¾	1,168¾	2,147½	6,317	9,642¼	10,763	5,285	73,760
Polwarth ...	89,791¾	33¾	286½	336½	435	2,565	3,117	3,181	1,505	78,332
Ripon ...	93,696¾	10	167½	422	1,689¼	7,066	10,955	5,363	2,143	65,881
Talbot ...	250,297¼	189½	1,202¼	2,786	6,804	24,665½	34,413	27,006½	10,319½	142,911
Villiers ...	211,291½	143¾	1,193¾	1,331	2,743	8,263	28,776	29,136	11,100	128,605
Gipps Land ...	79,164½	42	431½	613	1,281¼	2,588½	5,710¼	5,251	2,584	60,663
The Loddon ...	123,922½	151½	828¼	2,379¾	4,494¼	11,991¼	18,702½	16,532	6,899	61,944
Rodney ...	23,184½	...	16	36	260½	226	822	2,900	685	18,239
The Murray ...	116,603¼	24	289½	922¼	1,528	9,761	14,433½	12,884½	4,015½	72,745
The Wimmera ...	28,398	10½	155½	91	506½	1,012½	1,652	820	1,510	22,640
Total ...	3,015,607¼	3,008	16,558	30,032½	52,288½	173,979	317,518¾	318,485½	133,100	1,970,637
Per centage	100·0	·1	·5	1·0	1·7	5·8	10·5	10·6	4·4	65·4

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—5.

TABLE K.—Showing the Extent Cultivated of Holdings of various sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year terminating 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Extent Cultivated.	Extent in Acres of Land Cultivated by Holders of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	1,312¾	7¾	45¼	85¼	172½	240½	174	147	9	431½
Bourke ...	83,028½	957¼	4,158	4,726¼	4,374	10,969	18,168½	17,271	7,382	15,022½
Dalhousie ...	34,888¼	64¼	423½	1,127½	2,012¾	6,679¾	11,488¾	7,766	2,020¼	3,305½
Dundas ...	1,593	27½	146¼	91½	206½	345½	183½	49	65	478¼
Evelyn ...	5,821	54¾	121¾	121½	170	1,379¾	1,545	998	371¼	1,059
Follett ...	161½	3	...	30½	...	33	15	20	...	60
Grant... ...	62,984½	448	2,008	3,161	4,620	12,992¼	17,120¼	11,724	2,825	8,086
Grenville ...	9,649¼	91½	325½	683½	1,094½	2,651½	1,861¼	1,160	269	1,512½
Hampden ...	2,516	3½	51½	165	304½	798	353	181	92½	567
Heytesbury ...	2,785½	...	8	34	63	137	1,164	655	350	374½
Mornington ...	7,959¼	20¾	91¾	195	307¾	669¼	1,336	1,392¾	898½	3,047½
Normanby ...	6,033¼	84¼	312½	362¼	465	1,138	1,437	885½	299¾	1,049
Polwarth ...	4,759½	27½	175½	216	277½	1,263	1,151	743	129	777
Ripon... ...	18,616¼	3	76	264½	1,186	4,890½	6,884	3,253¼	1,470	589
Talbot ...	44,396¼	91½	643¾	1,490½	3,758½	12,581½	13,054¼	6,826¼	1,389½	4,560½
Villiers ...	29,154	113¾	890	802	1,471½	3,419	9,509¼	8,346	2,041	2,561½
Gipps Land ...	4,172⅛	27	239¼	209¼	377¾	555¼	1,054¾	485½	115⅜	1,108
The Loddon ...	21,180¼	137¾	640¾	1,614¼	2,197¾	4,641½	4,871¼	3,457½	1,143	2,476½
Rodney ...	2,159	...	6	20	124	82½	301	413¼	85	1,127¼
The Murray ...	14,345½	14¼	134¾	435¾	749¼	3,520¼	4,195½	2,025¾	594¼	2,675¾
The Wimmera ...	1,212	4	68	34	221	130	193	164	49	349
Total ...	358,727⅝	2,181¼	10,566	15,869½	24,153¾	69,117	96,060¼	67,963¾	21,598⅜	51,217¾
Per centage	100·0	·6	2·9	4·4	6·7	19·3	26·8	19·0	6·0	14·3

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—6.

TABLE L.—Showing the extent placed under Cereal Crops of Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Area under Cereal Crops.	Extent in Acres under Cereal Crops of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	630¼	...	30	44½	72½	123	101½	83	5	170¾
Bourke ...	36,400½	45¼	290¼	657½	1,078	4,053	8,519¾	8,518½	4,798½	8,439¾
Dalhousie ...	24,488	16¼	239¾	684¾	1,227¼	4,575½	7,991¼	5,952	1,546¾	2,254½
Dundas ...	975¾	9¾	79½	71	158½	268	135	30	30	194
Evelyn ...	3,645	17	53½	65	69½	785	1,160	534	254	707
Follett ...	45½	...	...	5	...	10	...	4	...	26½
Grant... ...	38,615¾	95¼	780	1,654	2,747	8,246	11,276½	7,427	1,797	4,593
Grenville ...	5,095¼	22½	153	316½	528	1,589	1,074	640	167	605¼
Hampden ...	1,603½	3½	31	104	238	602	259	118	7	241
Heytesbury ...	2,238	...	2	24	51	116	973	553	270	249
Mornington ...	4,944¾	5	36¾	112¼	140¾	396	925	965¼	516¼	1,847½
Normanby ...	3,311¼	26¼	115½	172	286½	756	921	583	175¼	275¾
Polwarth ...	3,890¼	9¼	120	156	234½	1,056½	1,043	657	104	510
Ripon... ...	10,964½	...	22	94½	579¾	3,034½	4,181¾	2,062	877	113
Talbot ...	30,016	23½	204¾	787½	2,394	8,690	9,340¼	4,763	832	2,981
Villiers ...	20,718	42	507¾	556	1,168	2,603½	7,146¼	5,820½	1,281	1,593
Gipps Land ...	2,053½	8¼	129½	120¾	164	328½	463½	307	60¼	471¾
The Loddon ...	3,443	¾	43	163¾	246	824½	993	653½	186	332½
Rodney ...	518	...	...	...	19	20	91	84	3	301
The Murray ...	8,959	4	50¾	136	472¾	2,385	2,953½	1,240	352	1,365
The Wimmera ...	88	...	8	11	21	17	15½	1	...	14½
Total ...	202,643¾	328½	2,897	5,936	11,896	40,479	59,563¾	40,995¾	13,262	27,285¾
Per centage	100·0	·1	1·4	2·9	5·9	20·0	29·4	20·2	6·6	13·5

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—7.

TABLE M.—Showing the extent placed under Green Crops of Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Area under Green Crops.	Extent in Acres under Green Crops of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	72½	½	6¼	9¾	12	14½	9½	7¼	...	12¾
Bourke ...	8,483¾	111½	560	808	633	1,346½	1,874	1,686½	414½	1,049¾
Dalhousie ...	4,559¼	22	84¾	199½	301	816¼	1,584	1,010	227¾	314
Dundas ...	165¾	8¼	13½	15½	24½	42	16½	4	3	38½
Evelyn ...	1,145	28¾	43½	36	94	289¾	239½	228	55¾	129¾
Follett ...	18	1	...	½	...	5	...	...	...	11½
Grant	6,629¾	149½	323½	337	417¾	1,119	1,683½	1,010½	94	1,495
Grenville ...	1,569	20½	35½	117	147	401	354¼	168	46	279¾
Hampden ...	320½	...	16½	25½	47½	93½	69½	20	2	46
Heytesbury ...	342	...	6	10	12	21	155	79	24	35
Mornington ...	1,424½	8¾	30¾	37½	100½	129¼	235¾	196½	224	461½
Normanby ...	671½	18½	69½	45½	65	100½	163	96½	12	101
Polwarth ...	296¾	7½	29½	16½	10½	104½	42	22½	4½	59¼
Ripon	2,048½	1	7½	62	136¼	537¼	752	442½	92	18
Talbot ...	5,013½	23½	95½	145	371	1,535	1,430¾	770	129½	513¼
Villiers ...	2,934¼	55½	311¾	137¼	189¾	377¼	901½	546½	153¼	261½
Gipps Land ...	470⅝	12½	40¼	41¼	56¾	92¾	109¼	42	7⅜	68½
The Loddon ...	2,122½	14¾	50½	131	145	411¼	647½	482½	57	183
Rodney ...	41½	...	...	...	...	1½	15	5	...	20
The Murray ...	1,349½	5½	18½	36	57½	261	391¾	299¼	38¼	241¾
The Wimmera ...	67½	...	5	5	29	7	18½	1	...	2
Total ...	39,746⅛	489½	1,748¼	2,215¾	2,850	7,705¾	10,692¾	7,117½	1,584⅞	5,341¾
Per centage	100·0	1·2	4·4	5·6	7·2	19·4	26·9	17·9	4·0	13·4

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—8.

TABLE N.—Showing the extent placed under Hay of Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Area under Hay.	Extent in Acres under Hay of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	490	4½	8	30	87½	88	63	36	4	169
Bourke ...	30,729¼	209¾	1,461¼	2,377¼	2,155	4,799	7,185	6,234	2,022½	4,285½
Dalhousie ...	5,503¾	16½	82	232	473	1,217½	1,588	687	251¾	956
Dundas ...	390¼	2	38¼	2	21	32	31	14	32	218
Evelyn ...	849¾	5½	13½	3½	16	254½	104½	220½	56	175¾
Follett ...	88	...	...	25	...	15	15	14	...	19
Grant	15,619	82	547¼	890½	1,169½	3,393½	3,954½	2,992½	845¼	1,744
Grenville ...	2,505¼	18	93½	190½	393½	595	372	293	37	512¾
Hampden ...	531¼	...	4	35½	19	88½	21½	7	83	272¾
Heytesbury ...	132	...	...	...	...	...	32	20	23	57
Mornington ...	957½	...	8½	13½	22½	114½	107	171½	86	434
Normanby ...	1,844½	13½	95	117	98½	260	341	192	100	627½
Polwarth ...	465¾	2¾	14	32	21	60½	57	60	18½	200
Ripon	5,492¾	2	44½	108	460½	1,337¾	1,911	696	493	440
Talbot ...	9,173½	35½	324	543½	987½	2,336	2,256	1,261½	427	1,002½
Villiers ...	2,491½	...	30	27½	59	277	819	694	148	437
Gipps Land ...	606¾	...	21½	23½	92¾	89½	87	94½	25	173
The Loddon ...	14,608	44½	437¾	1,169¼	1,677½	3,251¼	3,185¾	2,142	855½	1,844½
Rodney ...	1,574	...	6	20	105	61	192	317	75	798
The Murray ...	3,535¾	2	50½	223	200¾	810½	799	442½	197	810½
The Wimmera ...	982	1	43	17	153	97½	140½	162	49	319
Total ...	98,570½	439½	3,322½	6,080½	8,212½	19,178½	23,261¾	16,751	5,828½	15,495¾
Per centage	100·0	·4	3·4	6·2	8·3	19·5	23·6	17·0	5·9	15·7

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—9.

TABLE O.—Showing, of ALIENATED LAND UNCONNECTED WITH RUNS, the Number of Holdings classified according to size, and the area held, cultivated and placed under different Crops by each class; also the proportions held and cultivated by each class as compared with the respective Totals of Holdings and of Cultivation, and the proportions of every thousand Acres in Cultivation placed under the various Crops.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS IN STATUTE ACRES.	LAND UNCONNECTED WITH SQUATTING RUNS.													
	Number of Holders.	Extent of Holdings.	Area under Cultivation.	Area under Cereal Crops.	Area under Green Crops.	Area under Hay.	Area under other Crops.	Proportion of Land held by each class as compared with the area occupied by all classes.	Proportion of Land cultivated by each class as compared with the total cultivated by all classes.	PROPORTION OF ACRES UNDER— All Crops.	Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Holdings—exceeding		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.	acres.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.
1 and under 5 acres	1,082	3,008	2,181¼	328½	489½	439½	923¾	·2	·6	1,000	151	224	202	423
„ of 5 „ 15 „	1,905	16,558	10,566	2,897	1,748¼	3,322½	2,598¼	·9	3·1	1,000	274	166	314	246
„ of 15 „ 30 „	1,437	30,000	15,846	5,929	2,208¾	6,073½	1,634¾	1·7	4·6	1,000	374	140	383	103
„ of 30 „ 50 „	1,380	52,288½	24,153¾	11,896	2,850	8,212½	1,195¼	3·0	7·1	1,000	493	118	340	49
„ of 50 „ 100 „	2,474	173,795	69,021½	40,416	7,703¼	19,148½	1,753¾	10·1	20·3	1,000	586	112	277	25
„ of 100 „ 200 „	2,304	315,669¾	95,865	59,495¾	10,681¾	23,184¾	2,502¾	18·2	28·2	1,000	621	111	242	26
„ of 200 „ 350 „	1,189	308,905½	67,135½	40,777¼	7,073	16,241	3,044¼	17·9	19·7	1,000	607	105	243	45
„ of 350 „ 500 „	319	129,700	21,298⅜	13,153¾	1,572⅛	5,710½	862	7·5	6·3	1,000	617	74	269	40
„ of 500 acres and upwards	550	700,288½	34,313¾	19,951	3,990¾	9,036¼	1,335¾	40·5	10·1	1,000	582	116	263	39
Total ...	12,640	1,730,213¼	340,381⅛	194,844¼	38,317⅜	91,369	15,850½	100·0	100·0	1,000	573	113	268	46

NOTE.—This Table includes all Holdings, whether Freehold, Leasehold, or unspecified as to tenure, which have not been returned in connection with Runs, and is designed to show the quantity of Land held, and its employment by Agriculturists, as distinguished from that purchased mainly for Pastoral use. It is however to be observed, that some of the largest Grazing Holdings in the Colony are included in the last class (500 acres and upwards), by reason of their being unconnected with Runs.

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—10.

TABLE P.—Showing the relative proportion of Land held, cultivated, and placed under different Crops by Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Station Holders respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF HOLDING.	Number of Holders.	ACREAGE.						PROPORTIONS.						
		Extent of Holdings.	Area under Cultivation.	Area under Cereal Crops.	Area under Green Crops.	Area under Hay.	Area under other Crops.	Proportion held by each description of Holders as compared with the total of all Holdings.	Proportion of each description of Holdings cultivated as compared with their area.	PROPORTIONS PLACED UNDER— All Crops.	Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Hay.	Other Crops.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.	acres.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.	acres in a thousand.
Tenure — Freehold ...	8,439	*1,159,694¼	219,597⅛	127,092	24,625⅝	58,419	9,460½	38·5	18·9	1,000	579	112	266	43
Tenure — Leasehold ...	2,791	459,813¾	92,861½	54,583¾	9,356¼	24,635¾	4,285¾	15·2	20·2	1,000	588	101	265	46
Tenure — Unspecified ...	1,410	110,705¼	27,922½	13,168½	4,335½	8,314¼	2,104¼	3·7	25·2	1,000	472	155	298	75
Held in connection with Runs	535	†1,285,394	18,346½	7,799½	1,428¾	7,201½	1,916¾	42·6	1·4	1,000	425	78	393	104
Total ...	13,175	3,015,607¼	358,727⅝	202,643¾	39,746⅛	98,570½	17,767¼	100·0	11·9	1,000	565	111	275	49

* This Number includes 15,611 acres of leased land which form a portion of the holdings of freeholders being worked in connection with the freehold land.

† It may be observed with respect to the quantity of land shown in these Returns as being held in connection with Runs, that it is necessarily less than that given in the Assessment Returns, as such parts of the purchased portions of Runs as are leased to tenants for agricultural use, appear of course in the names of the occupiers and not in those of the landlords. Very little of the land held in connection with Runs appears to be held under lease.

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—FREEHOLD LAND—11.

TABLE Q.—Showing the Number of Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held in Fee, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, in the Year ending 31st March 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Number of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	37	5	7	2	8	5	5	3	...	2
Bourke ...	1,623	198	254	186	115	266	258	174	64	108
Dalhousie ...	713	32	54	77	72	162	184	96	21	15
Dundas ...	92	13	26	11	13	10	8	3	3	5
Evelyn ...	165	23	24	12	11	30	27	16	10	12
Follett ...	6	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Grant	1,585	152	245	205	193	326	273	108	22	61
Grenville ...	204	21	40	24	28	46	25	8	1	11
Hampden ...	89	2	17	15	16	23	5	5	3	3
Heytesbury ...	39	...	1	1	1	4	14	10	4	4
Mornington ...	299	14	26	26	24	45	64	48	14	38
Normanby ...	387	48	42	50	46	77	65	34	12	13
Polwarth ...	107	11	30	10	4	20	12	11	4	5
Ripon	190	3	18	13	33	54	52	12	4	1
Talbot ...	1,153	60	126	124	166	313	225	95	22	22
Villiers ...	378	21	58	25	39	63	70	56	17	29
Gipps Land ...	161	10	40	19	22	24	26	12	4	4
The Loddon ...	716	52	83	93	98	171	129	53	13	24
Rodney ...	26	...	2	2	6	2	6	5	2	1
The Murray ...	405	9	32	47	36	130	91	39	7	14
The Wimmera ...	64	6	15	4	11	11	8	3	3	3
Total ...	8,439	682	1,140	948	942	1,784	1,547	791	230	375
Per centage	100·0	8·1	13·5	11·2	11·2	21·2	18·3	9·4	2·7	4·4

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—FREEHOLD LAND—12.

TABLE R.—Showing the Extent in Acres of Land occupied by Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held in Fee, of various sizes in each County and Pastoral District, at the end of the Year terminating 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres of Land occupied by Holders of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	3,797½	12½	57	42	329	276	684	722	...	1,675
Bourke ...	279,891	539	2,169	3,735¼	4,291½	18,018¾	35,006½	44,426	25,084	146,621
Dalhousie ...	76,625¾	65½	468	1,588½	2,676	11,367½	25,058¼	24,104	8,114	3,184
Dundas ...	9,107¾	41½	216¾	222	525	737½	1,107	815	1,180	4,263
Evelyn ...	25,435¼	72¼	211½	280	395	1,995½	4,115	4,224½	4,188	9,953½
Follett ...	185½	3	...	35½	...	147	...	...	...	...
Grant	203,308	390	2,095¾	4,310½	7,252¾	23,606	38,244½	27,899½	9,659	89,850
Grenville ...	23,866¾	61¼	329½	494¾	1,097	3,349¼	3,551	2,038	350	12,596
Hampden ...	9,889	5½	137½	316	577	1,470	794	1,489	1,150	3,950
Heytesbury ...	9,074	...	6	24	40	295	1,991	2,648	1,559	2,511
Mornington ...	75,711¾	35½	235	498	906¾	3,197	8,941	14,008½	5,798	42,092
Normanby ...	46,117½	109¼	363¾	1,062¾	1,828½	5,293	8,280¼	9,410	4,885	14,885
Polwarth ...	18,895¼	30¼	244½	195½	166	1,411	1,555	2,881	1,505	10,907
Ripon	15,860¼	10	142½	272	1,244¼	3,923	6,131½	2,346	1,191	600
Talbot ...	127,199¼	172½	1,143¾	2,664	6,290	22,605½	30,610½	24,156½	9,015½	30,541
Villiers ...	72,851½	66¾	502¼	531	1,412	4,271½	10,170	14,310	7,063	34,525
Gipps Land ...	13,377¼	30	321¾	377	811¾	1,579½	3,571¼	2,848	1,654	2,184
The Loddon ...	77,985	134¼	730½	1,985	3,637¼	10,585¼	16,536¾	13,310	5,302	25,764
Rodney ...	4,193½	...	16	36	230½	150	822	1,390	685	864
The Murray ...	44,313	24	256¼	887¼	1,378	9,353	12,116½	8,736½	2,726½	8,835
The Wimmera ...	6,398½	10½	155½	91	387	800½	1,111	820	1,120	1,903
Total ...	1,144,083¼	1,813½	9,802¾	19,648	35,475¼	124,431¾	210,397	202,582½	92,229	447,703½
Per centage	100·0	·2	·8	1·7	3·1	10·9	18·4	17·7	8·1	39·1

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—FREEHOLD LAND—13.

TABLE S.—Showing the Extent in Acres Cultivated of Holdings, unconnected with Runs and returned as being held in Fee, of various sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year terminating 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres of Land Cultivated by Holders of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	731½	7¾	40¼	17¼	142	162	174	78½	...	109¾
Bourke ...	41,502½	388	1,270¾	1,829½	1,894	5,840¾	9,530¾	8,812½	5,025½	6,910¾
Dalhousie ...	25,092	55¼	345	897	1,515¼	5,076¾	8,464	6,178	1,400¼	1,160½
Dundas ...	1,122¾	27½	123¾	91½	149½	281	183½	49	65	151½
Evelyn ...	3,365½	50¾	97¾	70½	157½	718	942½	441¼	362¼	525
Follett ...	40½	2	...	30½	...	8	...	...	...	...
Grant ...	36,064	287	1,299¾	2,358	2,955¼	7,885¼	10,073¾	5,310	1,337¾	4,557¼
Grenville ...	4,059¾	45½	209	241	478	1,251	866¾	434	...	534½
Hampden ...	1,903½	3½	43	147	277½	664	303	181	92½	192
Heytesbury ...	1.081	...	3	11	19	81	375	250	223	119
Mornington ...	4,909¼	17½	66½	132½	176¼	468¾	778¾	1,071¼	600¼	1,597½
Normanby ...	4,887¾	69¾	218½	325¼	400	988	1,272	856½	299¾	458
Polwarth ...	2,329	24½	149½	106½	99	568½	479	603	129	170
Ripon ...	10,634¼	3	63	183½	862	2,566½	3,868	1,848¼	980	260
Talbot ...	37,251¼	83	596¾	1,389½	3,422½	11,355	11,432¾	6,243¼	1,319½	1,409
Villiers ...	11,394	47¼	365½	324¼	719	1,824½	2,804½	2,985	1,203	1,121
Gipps Land ...	2,273⅞	20¾	189¾	137½	230¾	430¼	712½	211¾	54⅞	285¾
The Loddon ...	18,364	124¼	559¾	1,382¼	1,895½	4,281½	4,597¼	2,945½	1,054	1,524
Rodney ...	839¾	...	6	20	124	82½	301	221¼	85	...
The Murray ...	10,926½	14¼	123¼	435¾	716¼	3,363	3,699½	1,411½	437¼	725¾
The Wimmera...	825	4	68	34	211	106	132	164	49	57
Total ...	219,597⅛	1,275½	5,838¾	10,164¼	16,444¼	48,002¼	60,990½	40,295½	14,717⅞	21,868¼
Per centage	100·0	·5	2·6	4·6	7·5	21·9	27·8	18·4	6·7	10·0

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—FREEHOLD LAND—14.

TABLE T.—Showing the Extent in Acres placed under Cereal Crops of Holdings, unconnected with Runs and returned as being held in Fee, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres of Land under Cereal Crops of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	413½	...	25	13½	72½	64	101½	63	...	74
Bourke ...	21,028	25¾	157¾	377	584½	2,620¾	5,092¼	4,671	3,263½	4,235½
Dalhousie ...	17,512½	12¼	181	550¾	934¾	3,419¾	5,894¼	4,857	1,105¾	557
Dundas ...	753¼	9¾	58	71	118½	213	135	30	30	88
Evelyn ...	2,158¾	17	38½	31½	66½	398½	721½	264	251	370¼
Follett ...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant ...	21,966¼	66	514	1,248½	1,825	4,819½	6,773	3,486½	733	2,500¾
Grenville ...	2,076½	11½	100	116½	239	717	472½	264	...	156
Hampden ...	1,323½	3½	23	88	222	503	217	118	7	142
Heytesbury ...	904	...	...	7	16	70	311	198	199	103
Mornington ...	3,070¼	5	27¾	88¾	57¾	288	535½	747¼	313¾	1,006½
Normanby ...	2,918½	19¼	86	155	244	667½	876½	558	175¼	137
Polwarth ...	1,857¾	6¾	99	90½	78½	450	423	525	104	81
Ripon ...	5,797	...	13	78	417¾	1,343	2,146¼	1,175	547	77
Talbot ...	24,929½	22	170¾	692½	2,196	7,785	8,130¼	4,372	767	794
Villiers ...	8,535	14½	201½	244	552½	1,441½	2,121	2,216½	755	988½
Gipps Land ...	1,078	4½	123	85¼	111¼	280	238¼	127¼	39	69½
The Loddon ...	3,039¼	¾	41½	134¾	210½	745	929¼	602	170	205½
Rodney ...	189	...	...	...	19	20	91	56	3	...
The Murray ...	7,474	4	50¾	136	440¾	2,379	2,722	944	333	464½
The Wimmera...	62½	...	8	11	21	17	4½	1	...	...
Total ...	127,092	222½	1,918½	4,224½	8,427¾	28,241½	37,935½	25,275½	8,796¼	12,050
Per centage	100·0	·2	1·5	3·3	6·6	22·2	29·9	19·9	6·9	9·5

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—FREEHOLD LAND—15.

TABLE U.—Showing the Extent in Acres placed under Green Crops of Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held in Fee, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres under Green Crops of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	50	½	6¼	3¾	12	14	9½	4	...	...
Bourke ...	3,771	39¼	204¼	165¾	150	512¾	1,004½	792¾	341	560¾
Dalhousie ...	3,340½	22	74	166	241	654	1,134½	743	151¾	154¼
Dundas ...	127¼	8¼	13½	15½	24½	34	16½	4	3	8
Evelyn ...	650¾	26¾	39	23½	84½	165¼	123	70	54	64¾
Follett ...	6½	1	...	½	...	5	...	...	...	...
Grant ...	4,216	69¾	192	242¼	259¾	722¼	975½	529	73½	1,152
Grenville ...	627	8½	1½	38½	82	151½	183	54	...	108
Hampden ...	250	...	16	23½	36½	74½	64½	20	2	13
Heytesbury ..	147	...	3	4	3	11	59	39	13	15
Mornington ...	935¾	7	22½	32½	90½	104¾	151¾	159¼	148	219½
Normanby ...	519½	16½	41½	42½	54½	92½	133	93½	12	33½
Polwarth ...	177¼	7	29½	1½	5½	63½	23	22½	4½	20¼
Ripon	1,144	1	6½	39	112¼	295¾	316	283½	90	...
Talbot ...	4,135¾	20½	86½	139	331	1,378	12,53¼	687	124½	116
Villiers ...	1,295¾	23½	129¼	58	71¾	192½	311¼	282¼	104¾	122½
Gipps Land ...	283⅜	10¾	35¼	17¼	39½	68¼	67¼	31¾	3⅞	9½
The Loddon ...	1,960¾	13¼	36	118	124½	380¾	593¼	466½	53½	175
Rodney ...	18½	...	...	...	...	1½	15	2	...	...
The Murray ...	912½	5½	18½	36	56½	270½	283¼	153¾	8	80½
The Wimmera ...	56½	...	5	5	29	7	9½	1	...	...
Total ...	24,625⅝	281	960	1,172	1,808¼	5,199¼	6,726½	4,438¾	1,187⅜	2,852½
Per centage	100·0	1·1	3·9	4·8	7·4	21·1	27·3	18·0	4·8	11·6

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—FREEHOLD LAND—16.

TABLE V.—Showing the extent in Acres placed under Hay of Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held in Fee, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres under Hay of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	248½	4½	8	...	57½	84	63	12	...	19½
Bourke ...	13,784	106	548½	1,099¼	1,004¼	2,461¼	3,115	2,789¼	1,283½	1,377
Dalhousie ...	3,579¾	13½	77	171	330	942½	1,221	519	148¾	157
Dundas ...	215¼	2	38¼	2	4	32	31	14	32	60
Evelyn ...	449¾	3½	9½	3½	16	116½	71½	97	52	80¼
Follett ...	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	8,142½	56½	355¼	658½	699	2,093	2,045½	969½	441¾	823½
Grenville ...	987	4	54	86½	154	237½	177	114	...	160
Hampden ...	279½	...	4	35½	19	74½	19½	7	83	37
Heytesbury ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	11	...
Mornington ...	469½	...	6	5½	10½	54½	53	119	77	144
Normanby ...	1,321	13½	75	111	90½	215½	254	184	100	277½
Polwarth ...	250¾	2¾	9	11	15	50	28	52	18½	64½
Ripon	3,617¼	2	41½	66½	322½	919¾	1,368	379	335	183
Talbot ...	8,058½	32½	321	543½	894½	2,177½	2,025	1,165½	427	472
Villiers ...	841½	...	22	13	45	130	175½	248	111	97
Gipps Land ...	248¼	...	18	14½	72¼	49	57	24½	11	2
The Loddon ...	12,240¾	40¼	393½	996	1,385¼	3,017	2,875	1,722¼	797½	1,014
Rodney ...	618	...	6	20	105	61	192	159	75	...
The Murray ...	2,365¼	2	39	223	200¾	666½	674	291½	92	176½
The Wimmera ...	652	1	43	17	143	74½	107½	162	49	55
Total ...	58,419	284	2,068½	4,102¼	5,568	13,456½	14,556½	9,038½	4,145	5,199¾
Per centage	100·0	·5	3·6	7·0	9·5	23·0	24·9	15·5	7·1	8·9

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—LEASEHOLD LAND—17.

TABLE W.—Showing the Number of Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held under Lease, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, in the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Number of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	5	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bourke ...	756	67	102	74	57	116	150	106	19	65
Dalhousie ...	49	3	3	3	9	9	11	7	3	1
Dundas ...	8	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Evelyn ...	95	1	7	10	1	21	25	15	2	13
Follett ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Grant ...	715	103	98	63	85	142	129	69	8	18
Grenville ...	105	11	13	17	11	23	14	6	5	5
Hampden ...	7	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury ...	37	...	1	2	3	3	20	7	1	...
Mornington ...	103	2	13	7	11	9	24	13	6	18
Normanby ...	62	7	12	6	8	13	9	5	1	1
Polwarth ...	44	1	4	7	4	15	11	1	...	1
Ripon ...	98	...	3	6	10	40	27	10	2	...
Talbot ...	107	6	7	5	13	27	29	12	3	5
Villiers ...	419	19	72	34	35	60	129	55	10	5
Gipps Land ...	49	2	6	10	8	10	11	2	...	...
The Loddon ...	100	8	13	16	20	17	14	7	3	2
Rodney ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
The Murray ...	21	...	1	1	2	6	7	2	1	1
The Wimmera ...	5	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...
Total ...	2,791	231	360	264	284	520	614	318	65	135
Per centage	100·0	8·3	12·9	9·5	10·2	18·6	22·0	11·4	2·3	4·8

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—LEASEHOLD LAND—18.

TABLE X.—Showing the Extent in Acres of Land occupied by Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held under Lease, of various sizes in each County and Pastoral District, at the end of the Year terminating 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres of Land occupied by Holders of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	479	...	7	42	...	70	...	...	360	...
Bourke ...	199,654½	193¼	894	1,548¾	2,138½	7,906	20,808	28,389	7,611	130,166
Dalhousie ...	5,987	9	17	55	302	632	1,346	1,769	1,357	500
Dundas ...	252½	...	22½	...	67	163	...	...	...	...
Evelyn ...	19,410	4	52	152	49	1,428	3,083	3,553	774	10,315
Follett ...	171½	1½	...	...	...	50	120	...	...	...
Grant ...	77,282½	246	931¾	1,221½	3,276	10,366½	16,353¾	17,300	3,254	24,333
Grenville ...	10,629¼	32	122½	337	399	1,744¾	1,922	1,372	2,046	2,654
Hampden ...	284	...	10	20	100	154	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury ...	5,063	...	10	40	134	187	2,508	1,769	415	...
Mornington ...	30,470¾	5¾	114	153½	413	643½	3,487	3,564	2,448	19,642
Normanby ...	5,082¾	20¾	110	106	304	969	1,220	1,353	400	600
Polwarth ...	3,790	1	42	141	150	1,024	1,442	300	...	690
Ripon ...	10,316½	...	15	125	392	2,912	3,863½	2,277	732	...
Talbot ...	25,834	17	58½	122	514	2,060	3,802½	2,850	1,304	15,106
Villiers ...	47,866½	71½	657½	759	1,284	3,770½	17,260	13,644	4,037	6,383
Gipps Land ...	3,515	6	60	236	284	681	1,462	786	...	...
The Loddon ...	9,419½	15¼	88¾	324¾	785	1,184	1,778¾	1,946	1,147	2,150
Rodney ...	336	...	...	...	30	76	...	230	...	...
The Murray ...	3,503	...	14	20	75	360	894	550	450	1,140
The Wimmera ...	466½	...	...	...	33½	52	381	...	...	...
Total ...	459,813¾	623	3,226½	5,403½	10,730	36,433¼	81,731½	81,652	26,335	213,679
Per centage	100·0	·1	·7	1·2	2·3	7·9	17·8	17·8	5·7	46·5

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—LEASEHOLD LAND—19.

TABLE Y.—Showing the Extent in Acres cultivated of Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held under Lease, of various sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year terminating 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres of Land Cultivated by Holders of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	81½	...	5	22	...	45½	...	...	9	...
Bourke ...	25,172½	116½	526¼	711½	893½	3,349¼	6,697¼	6,329	1,270	5,279¼
Dalhousie ...	2,038	7	9	29	142	251½	664	690	211	34½
Dundas ...	136	...	16	...	57	63	...	...	...	...
Evelyn ...	2,254	4	24	45	8	631¾	602½	556¾	1	381
Follett ...	41	1	...	...	...	25	15	...	...	...
Grant ...	23,012	150½	620¾	720½	1,491¾	4,677¾	6,371½	5,956¼	1,347	1,676
Grenville ...	2,707½	25½	83	229	221½	711½	561	461	265	150
Hampden ...	187½	...	8½	18	27	134	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury ...	1,340	...	5	23	44	56	789	405	18	...
Mornington ...	2,132¾	2½	20¾	62½	131½	196½	557¼	203½	287¾	670½
Normanby ...	634½	14½	94	37	65	150	145	29	...	100
Polwarth ...	1,864½	1	26	109½	99	652	664	140	...	173
Ripon ...	7,602	...	13	81	324	2,308	2,981	1,405	490	...
Talbot ...	5,234	8½	47	101	336	1,226	1,621½	583	70	1,241
Villiers ...	15,298½	61¼	492½	446¾	741½	1,485½	6,095	4,810	838	328
Gipps Land ...	719	4¼	27½	71¾	73¼	89	286¼	167	...	...
The Loddon ...	1,573¾	13½	81	232	302¼	360	247	272	46	20
Rodney ...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...
The Murray ...	682½	...	...	...	33	192	275½	100	80	2
The Wimmera...	64	...	...	...	10	1	53	...	...	...
Total ...	92,861½	410	2,099¼	2,939½	5,000¼	16,605¼	28,625¾	22,193½	4,932¾	10,055¼
Per centage	100·0	·4	2·3	3·2	5·4	17·8	30·8	23·8	5·3	10·9

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—LEASEHOLD LAND—20.

TABLE Z.—Showing the Extent in Acres placed under Cereal Crops of Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held under Lease, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres under Cereal Crops of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	70	...	5	19	...	41	...	...	5	...
Bourke ...	10,645½	9	100½	183½	242½	1,044	2,816½	2,917	683	2,649½
Dalhousie ...	1,208½	4	8	...	64½	148½	379	438	162	4½
Dundas ...	110	...	15	...	40	55	...	...	...	...
Evelyn ...	1,437½	...	15	33½	1	364½	438½	270	...	315
Follett ...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Grant ...	14,164¾	22½	236¼	375½	821¾	3,061½	4,031½	3,630½	937	1,048
Grenville ...	1,560½	6	34	83	112	426	376½	262	164	97
Hampden ...	139	...	8	16	16	99	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury ...	1,131	...	2	17	35	46	662	355	14	...
Mornington ...	1,484½	...	9	23½	83	108	389½	154½	194½	522½
Normanby ...	310	7	29½	17	42½	88½	40½	25	...	60
Polwarth ...	1,639	1	21	65½	88	567½	612	132	...	152
Ripon ...	5,056	...	9	16½	162	1,651½	2,000	887	330	...
Talbot ...	3,941½	1½	34	95	198	905	1,210	391	65	1,042
Villiers ...	10,679¾	26½	284¾	286	608½	1,082	4,564¼	3,114¾	516	197
Gipps Land ...	482½	3¾	5½	35½	42¾	34½	213¾	146¾	...	...
The Loddon ...	271¾	...	1½	29	35½	79½	61¾	51½	13	...
Rodney ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
The Murray ...	215½	...	...	...	32	72	76½	35	...	...
The Wimmera...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total ...	54,583¾	81	818	1,295½	2,625	9,884	17,883¼	12,826	3,083½	6,087½
Per centage	100·0	·1	1·5	2·4	4·8	18·1	32·8	23·5	5·6	11·2

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—LEASEHOLD LAND—21.

TABLE AA.—Showing the Extent in Acres placed under Green Crops of Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held under Lease, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres under Green Crops of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	3½	...	...	3	...	½	...	...	...	...
Bourke ...	2,076¼	20¾	55¾	106¾	155	388½	469¼	488¼	35	357
Dalhousie ...	370	...	1	4	20½	16½	121	159	45	3
Dundas ...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Evelyn ...	466¾	2	4½	8½	7	116½	116½	158	¾	53
Follett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	1,863	74¼	113¼	77	134	345½	601	416½	17½	84
Grenville ...	477¾	7	17½	63½	33½	127	107¼	54	45	23
Hampden ...	32½	...	½	2	11	19	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury ...	168	...	3	6	9	10	96	40	4	...
Mornington ...	306	1½	6¼	5	10	21½	84	22¼	74	81½
Normanby ...	103½	2	28	3	10½	8	29	3	...	20
Polwarth ...	79½	...	...	15	5	37½	19	...	...	3
Ripon	874	...	1	23	24	229	436	159	2	...
Talbot ...	631½	3	9	6	40	157	177½	83	5	151
Villiers ...	1,478¼	28	174	74¼	115	173¾	546½	238¼	48½	80
Gipps Land ...	95	...	4	24	13½	15½	3½	4	...	...
The Loddon ...	159¾	1½	14½	13	20½	30½	54¼	16	3½	6
Rodney ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Murray ...	154	...	...	...	1	19	100	4	30	...
The Wimmera ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Total ...	9,356¼	140	432¼	434	609½	1,723¼	3,000¼	1,845¼	310¼	861½
Per centage	100·0	1·5	4·6	4·6	6·5	18·4	32·1	19·8	3·3	9·2

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—LEASEHOLD LAND—22.

TABLE BB.—Showing the Extent in Acres placed under Hay of Holdings unconnected with Runs, and returned as being held under Lease, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres under Hay of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
Bourke ...	11,318¼	16¼	91¼	370½	449	1,655¼	3,314	2,709½	551	2,161½
Dalhousie ...	396½	3	...	25	56	86½	159	38	4	25
Dundas ...	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Evelyn ...	311½	2	4	...	...	138	33	123½	...	11
Follett ...	30	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
Grant	6,206¾	24½	145¼	197	406	1,148½	1,660	1,787	366½	472
Grenville ...	611½	5½	29½	50½	85	158½	76	145	37	24½
Hampden ...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	28	10	...	...
Mornington ...	217½	...	...	8	12	60	54	13½	9	61
Normanby ...	178½	...	20	6	8	44½	72	8	...	20
Polwarth ...	97½	...	5	21	6	10½	29	8	...	18
Ripon	1,615	...	3	14½	138	414½	543	317	158	...
Talbot ...	617½	3	3	...	93	158½	231	96	...	33
Villiers ...	1,225½	...	8	14½	13	129	558	419	37	47
Gipps Land ...	92	...	...	9	14½	25½	28	15	...	...
The Loddon ...	1,257¾	4¼	44¼	173¼	292¼	234¼	287¾	186¾	21	14
Rodney ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...
The Murray ...	278	...	...	...	...	82	96	50	50	...
The Wimmera ...	35	...	...	...	10	...	25	...	...	...
Total ...	24,635¾	58½	353¼	916¼	1,599¾	4,378½	7,208¾	5,996¼	1,237½	2,887
Per centage	100·0	·2	1·4	3·7	6·5	17·8	29·3	24·4	5·0	11·7

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—SQUATTING STATIONS—23.

TABLE CC.—Showing the Number of Holdings of Purchased Land connected with Runs, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, in the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Number of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres. and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	18
Bourke	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Dalhousie	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	28
Dundas	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Evelyn	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Follett	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Grant	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	43
Grenville	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Hampden	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	26
Heytesbury	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Mornington	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	20
Normanby	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	31
Polwarth	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
Ripon	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Talbot	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Villiers	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	44
Gipps Land	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	34
The Loddon	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	26
Rodney	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13
The Murray	56	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	2	40
The Wimmera ...	20	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	17
Total	535	...	...	2	...	3	12	31	8	479
Per centage ...	100·0	...	...	·4	...	·6	2·2	5·8	1.5	89·5

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—SQUATTING STATIONS—24.

TABLE DD.—Showing the Extent in Acres occupied by Holders of Purchased Land of various sizes connected with Runs, in each County and Pastoral District, at the end of the Year terminating 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres of Land occupied by Holders of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey	14,517½	...	...	17½	...	...	...	1,600	...	12,900
Bourke	61,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,730
Dalhousie	47,174½	...	...	...	...	...	160	320	...	46,694½
Dundas	36,560½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,560½
Evelyn	23,120	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	23,105
Follett	8,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	7,950
Grant	177,898	...	...	...	...	...	170	520	...	177,208
Grenville	140,166½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140,166½
Hampden	142,877	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	142,727
Heytesbury	25,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	25,141
Mornington	31,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	441	30,479
Normanby	58,417	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	58,275
Polwarth	66,785	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	66,735
Ripon	65,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,281
Talbot	96,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,378
Villiers	86,141	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	86,035
Gipps Land	60,666	...	...	...	...	...	160	1,280	930	58,296
The Loddon	35,255	...	...	...	...	...	160	840	450	33,805
Rodney	18,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	...	17,375
The Murray	67,184	...	...	...	...	54	641	2,880	839	62,770
The Wimmera ...	21,367	...	...	...	...	80	160	...	390	20,737
Total	1,285,394	...	...	32½	...	184	1,849	9,580	3,400	1,270,348½
Per centage ...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·7	·3	98·9

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—SQUATTING STATIONS—25.

TABLE EE.—Showing the Extent in Acres Cultivated of Holdings of Purchased Land connected with Runs, of various sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year terminating 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres of Land Cultivated by Holders of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	407¾	...	...	17½	...	...	...	68½	...	321¾
Bourke ...	987½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	987½
Dalhousie ...	2,251½	...	...	...	...	...	34¾	21	...	2,195¾
Dundas ...	295½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295½
Evelyn ...	159	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	153
Follett ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	60
Grant ...	1,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	1,637
Grenville ...	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	659
Hampden ...	425	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	375
Heytesbury ...	364½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	255½
Mornington ...	753½	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	10½	696
Normanby ...	511	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	491
Polwarth ...	473	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	433
Ripon ...	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Talbot ...	1,910½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,910½
Villiers ...	986½	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	981½
Gipps Land ...	949	...	...	...	...	...	21½	43¾	60½	823¼
The Loddon ...	1,242½	...	...	...	...	...	27	240	43	932½
Rodney ...	1,233¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	1,127¼
The Murray ...	2,361½	...	...	...	...	52½	29	255	77	1,948
The Wimmera...	303	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	292
Total ...	18,346½	...	...	23½	...	95½	195¼	828¼	300	16,904
Per centage	100·0	...	...	·1	...	·5	1·1	4·5	1·6	92·2

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—SQUATTING STATIONS—26.

TABLE FF.—Showing the Extent in Acres placed under Cereal Crops of Holdings of Purchased Land connected with Runs, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres under Cereal Crops of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	123¾	...	...	7	...	...	...	20	...	96¾
Bourke ...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Dalhousie ...	1,519	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	1,498
Dundas ...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Evelyn ...	21¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21¾
Follett ...	30½	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	26½
Grant ...	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	904
Grenville ...	276¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276¼
Hampden ...	141	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	99
Heytesbury ...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	146
Mornington ...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	21½	8	243½
Normanby ...	82¾	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	78¾
Polwarth ...	287½	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	248½
Ripon ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Talbot ...	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,145
Villiers ...	330½	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	327½
Gipps Land ...	428½	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21¼	402¼
The Loddon ...	132	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	127
Rodney ...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	301
The Murray ...	1,095½	...	...	...	...	24	7	145	19	900½
The Wimmera...	14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½
Total ...	7,799½	...	...	7	...	63	68	218½	108¼	7,334¾
Per centage	100·0	...	...	·1	...	·8	·9	2·8	1·4	94·0

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—SQUATTING STATIONS—27.

TABLE GG.—Showing the Extent in Acres placed under Green Crops of Holdings of Purchased Land connected with Runs, of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres under Green Crops of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey	19	...	...	3	...	...	...	3¼	...	12¾
Bourke	37½	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	37½
Dalhousie	161	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	157
Dundas	27½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½
Evelyn	16	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12
Follett	11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½
Grant	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	169
Grenville	131¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131¾
Hampden	38	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	33
Heytesbury	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	20
Mornington	121½	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	112½
Normanby	48½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	47½
Polwarth	28½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	27½
Ripon	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Talbot	246¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246¼
Villiers	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Gipps Land	68¾	...	...	...	...	...	1	5¼	3½	59
The Loddon	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rodney	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	20
The Murray	187	...	...	...	...	1½	1	23	¼	161¼
The Wimmera ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	1,428¾	...	...	7	...	2½	11	44½	12¾	1,351
Per centage ...	100·0	...	...	·5	...	·1	·8	3·1	·9	94·6

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—SQUATTING STATIONS—28.

TABLE HH.—Showing the Extent in Acres placed under Hay of Holdings of different sizes connected with Runs, during the Year ending 31st March, 1860.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	Extent in Acres under Hay of Holdings of—								
		More than 1 acre and under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey	180½	...	...	7	...	...	...	24	...	149½
Bourke	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Dalhousie	657	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	...	628
Dundas	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Evelyn	60½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60½
Follett	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	19
Grant	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	356
Grenville	258¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258¼
Hampden	237¾	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	235¾
Heytesbury	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	57
Mornington	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	209
Normanby	345	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	330
Polwarth	117½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117½
Ripon	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Talbot	497½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497½
Villiers	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Gipps Land	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	14	171
The Loddon	1,109½	...	...	...	...	...	23	233	37	816½
Rodney	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	798
The Murray	801	...	...	...	...	27	9	76	55	634
The Wimmera ...	275	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	264
Total	7,201½	...	...	7	...	30	77	510	118	6,459½
Per centage ...	100·0	...	...	·1	...	·4	1·1	7·1	1·6	89·7

LIVE STOCK.—1.

VICTORIA.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of Live Stock in Victoria in the month of March, 1860, distinguishing the quantity on Alienated Land from that on Crown Land; and exhibiting the Stock on Stations, inclusive of Alienated Land connected therewith, as well as the Stock on Alienated Land, exclusive of that connected with Stations.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Alienated Land	52,101	295,689	50,965	674,897
Crown Land	17,187	387,845	...	5,119,230
Alienated Land, unconnected with Stations ...	42,874	188,244	46,788	167,311
Crown and Alienated Land, connected with Stations	26,414	495,290	4,177	5,626,816
Total of Colony	69,288	683,534	50,965	5,794,127

NOTE.—With reference to the number of Pigs, it should be observed that, owing to no assessment being levied on that description of Stock, no return is required or furnished of the quantity on the stations of those holding Crown land only, although there is, doubtless, a considerable number on them. It may also be noted that the Assessment Returns are made at a period some weeks earlier than that for which the Agricultural Statistics are taken.

TABLE JJ.—Showing the Number of Holders and Quantity of Live Stock held on the 31st March, 1860, on Land alienated from the Crown, distinguishing Land unconnected with Stations from that connected with Stations.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	ALIENATED LAND BOTH CONNECTED AND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.							ALIENATED LAND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.					ALIENATED LAND CONNECTED WITH STATIONS.				
	Number of Holders of Stock.	Stock.						Number of Holders of Stock.	Stock.				Number of Holders of Stock.	Stock.			
		Horses.	Cattle.			Pigs.	Sheep.		Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.		Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
			Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Total.												
Anglesey ...	66	343	260	437	697	405	1,130	49	296	620	293	...	17	47	77	112	1,130
Bourke ...	3,142	11,291	14,177	37,838	52,015	11,733	138,878	3,124	10,776	46,895	11,487	77,147	18	515	5,120	246	61,731
Dalhousie ...	880	3,202	3,850	9,547	13,397	3,769	1,575	854	2,862	11,778	3,497	1,249	26	340	1,619	272	326
Dundas ...	121	731	514	3,331	3,845	368	14,696	107	337	1,821	304	6	14	394	2,024	64	14,690
Evelyn ...	258	1,466	1,814	8,180	9,994	973	1,924	250	1,044	4,418	881	1,119	8	422	5,576	92	805
Follett ...	13	71	96	289	385	60	80	9	25	165	29	...	4	46	220	31	80
Grant ...	2,270	6,976	8,362	23,712	32,074	9,540	178,300	2,234	6,437	27,134	8,795	50,717	36	539	4,940	745	127,583
Grenville ...	391	1,486	2,391	8,359	10,750	1,745	88,698	359	1,051	6,179	1,586	933	32	435	4,571	159	87,765
Hampden ...	96	1,080	912	22,424	23,336	720	38,445	70	359	1,873	637	30	26	721	21,463	83	38,415
Heytesbury ...	82	637	551	4,639	5,190	467	760	77	392	2,720	415	260	5	245	2,470	52	500
Mornington ...	409	3,786	3,353	16,831	20,184	1,437	2,625	386	2,927	12,683	1,302	1,370	23	859	7,501	135	1,255
Normanby ...	460	1,942	2,761	8,795	11,556	1,256	29,280	430	1,369	7,489	1,165	5,112	30	573	4,067	91	24,168
Polwarth ...	165	1,533	816	20,738	21,554	733	12,414	149	836	4,110	687	154	16	697	17,444	46	12,260
Ripon ...	278	1,458	792	4,005	4,797	1,270	28,993	260	1,119	1,743	1,158	150	18	339	3,054	112	28,843
Talbot ...	1,166	4,257	3,980	14,289	18,269	5,256	66,300	1,150	3,827	14,839	5,031	7,705	16	430	3,430	225	58,595
Villiers ...	883	5,184	5,382	27,520	32,902	5,796	43,600	835	4,129	25,115	5,617	19,843	48	1,055	7,787	179	23,757
Gipps Land ...	256	1,700	1,730	7,822	9,552	1,524	1,459	220	1,388	4,269	1,056	1,432	36	312	5,283	468	27
The Loddon ...	678	1,882	3,434	4,087	7,521	2,127	72	665	1,722	7,158	1,616	72	13	160	363	511	...
Rodney ...	39	233	125	901	1,026	374	...	27	185	632	167	...	12	48	394	207	...
The Murray ...	420	2,447	2,406	12,966	15,372	977	24,228	384	1,587	5,675	798	12	36	860	9,697	179	24,216
The Wimmera	73	396	448	825	1,273	435	1,440	56	206	928	267	...	17	190	345	168	1,440
Total ...	12,146	52,101	58,154	237,535	295,689	50,965	674,897	11,695	42,874	188,244	46,788	167,311	451	9,227	107,445	4,177	507,586

VICTORIA.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

TABLE KK.—Showing by Counties and Pastoral Districts the Number of Poultry on Holdings, the Weight of Stock slaughtered for Home Consumption, the Quantity of Dairy Produce obtained, and the Number of Acres of Crop reaped by Machine.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Poultry.	Weight of Stock slaughtered for Home Consumption.	Quantity of Milk obtained.	Quantity of Butter manufactured.	Quantity of Cheese manufactured.	Number of Acres reaped by Machine.
	Number.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Acres.
Anglesey	3,641	2,706	45,029	6,264	7,800	...
Bourke	116,755	9,685	1,297,652	348,118	460	3,654
Dalhousie	33,662	12,803	478,380	171,108	10,264	2,651
Dundas	3,366	5,433	30,671	7,095	...	20
Evelyn	8,237	1,896	123,672	42,277	325	60
Follett	770	1,222	9,150	1,005	400	10
Grant	65,546	10,744	458,944	180,881	4,168	3,474
Grenville	14,248	6,932	100,569	55,012	...	57
Hampden	4,044	5,624	88,922	11,315	14,550	40
Heytesbury	3,194	1,140	61,952	17,800	900	...
Mornington	13,052	5,395	271,368	108,753	116	189
Normanby	9,867	5,045	161,991	31,405	864	...
Polwarth	5,711	1,957	107,147	28,510	56	311
Ripon	10,225	2,557	66,303	23,285	394	1,586
Talbot	32,298	8,403	530,469	123,532	5,110	1,146
Villiers	34,380	14,819	704,425	148,319	18,950	...
Gipps Land	8,959	7,015	231,990	33,415	8,950	231
The Loddon	20,372	5,618	447,329	78,090	4,064	469
Rodney	3,155	4,897	1,700	512	...	...
The Murray	8,857	9,453	20,990	14,244	2,120	372
The Wimmera... ...	2,482	1,709	19,840	3,962	...	...
TOTAL	402,821	126,053	5,258,493	1,434,902	79,491	14,270

Poultry.—It is to be recollected that the numbers of poultry shown in this abstract are only those belonging to the 13,175 agriculturists in the occupation of holdings of purchased land exceeding one acre, and that the very large number belonging to householders in towns, villages, and suburban districts, as well as those of persons occupying Crown lands only, are excluded. The same observation is applicable to "Stock Slaughtered," and to the returns of Dairy Produce.

Milk, Butter, and Cheese.—This first attempt to obtain an account of this description of produce has proved a comparative failure, though it is possible, if continued annually, that the farmers may be induced to pay such attention to the matter as would enable them to furnish sufficiently close approximations. Out of the 58,154 milch cows entered on the Schedules (See preceding Table JJ), no return has been made by the owners of 19,334, and in a very large number of instances the estimates rendered have been given with doubt and hesitation. It would seem, however, that the omissions are for the greater part made up of cows held for domestic supplies; and there is no reason to infer, where the produce of the dairy has been sold off the farm, that the farmers were unable to give close approximations, so far as the butter and cheese are concerned, more especially as regards the latter, as may be gathered from the greater precision in the entries on the schedules. The omitted milch cows are distributed as follows:—Anglesey, 76; Bourke, 8,215; Dalhousie, 346; Dundas, 118; Evelyn, 799; Follett, 34; Grant, 2,333; Grenville, 1,151; Heytesbury, 10; Mornington, 976; Normanby, 683; Polwarth, 181; Ripon, 69; Talbot, 911; Villiers, 390; Gipps Land, 175; The Loddon, 450; Rodney, 113; The Murray, 2,120; The Wimmera, 184. It is also to be remarked that there are instances (stations) of returns being given of dairy produce, and no return made of milch cows, by reason, apparently, of their not running on purchased land.

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End of Part II.—First Series.

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ERRATUM TO STATISTICAL NOTES, SECOND SERIES, PART II.

Page 25, first note to Table XXIV., fifth line, *read* "would amount up to that date to 2,067,064 oz.," *instead of* "1,728,817 oz."; and sixth line *read* "a total of 25,985,044 oz., amounting, at 80s. per ounce, to a value of £103,940,176," *instead of* "a total of 25,646,797 oz., amounting, at 80s. per ounce, to a value of £102,587,188."

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